The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

No. VII.

The Porpoise arrived at Porto Praya on the 24th of July, and on the evening of the same day Mr. Ashmun came on board. Mr. Gurley, with great frankness, explained to him the object of his mission and the proceedings of the Board and Government. The manner in which Mr. Ashmun received these communications—affecting so deeply his reputation—the simple ingenuousness and manly candor of his statements, combined with the dignified self-respect of his whole demeanor, made a highly favorable impression on Mr. Gurley's mind. In his own words, "the recollection that Satan himself is sometimes transformed into an angel of light, alone could guard the judgment against the instant admission of his integrity."

It was fortunate for Ashmun, and for Africa, that the important duties of this mission were intrusted to one whose honorable and high minded principles elevated him above the influence of passion and prejudice, and whose generous feelings enabled him to appreciate, intuitively, the noble attributes of a kindred nature, though obscured by the clouds of calumny and misrepresentation.

Superior, himself, to the petty feelings and sordid impulses of a selfish policy, in estimating the character of another, he felt not the influence of that suspicious prudence whose doubts are summoned into the foreground of inquiry, to struggle with every favorable development, until compelled to yield to the irresistible force of truth. He accordingly entered upon his investigations with a mind undimmed by the mists of prejudice and open to the convictions of truth. Every succeeding interview, and all subsequent inquiry and reflection, deepened the favorable impression of Mr. Ashmun's character, first made on Mr. Gurley's mind; and every latent doubt of his ability or integrity was soon swallowed up in the most perfect confidence and sincere admiration.

Mr. Ashmun accompanied the commissioners on board the Porpoise to Cape Mesurado, where they arrived on the 13th of August. With indefatigable industry, both of these gentlemen applied themselves to the removal of such real causes of complaint as existed—the satisfying of doubts, the relief of suffering, and the establishment of an "efficient government, founded in the approbation of the people, and adaptable not only to their present, but future political necessities."

"No subject was left unconsidered, that required attention. Regulations were adopted for the benefit of widows and orphans, the infirm and the helpless. The requests of individuals, as well as the public wants, were noted, that they might be made known to the managers of the society. The constitution of government agreed on, while it took nothing from the power of the society, in cases of final resort, admitted of a full expression, on public measures, of the opinions of the settlers, and gave them a large share in the management of political affairs."

Several causes concurred to aid the efforts for the restoration of order and the permanent adjustment of the affairs of the colony. The difficulties which had produced such serious disorders as for a time to threaten the existence of the colony, had grown out of circumstances incident to the extraordinary scenes through which the settlers had passed in Africa—their peculiar and unprotected condition there, and the habits of their former condition in America. But except in the case of two or three persons, there was no settled hostility to the government, nor any prevalent disposition to insubordination. On the contrary, there was generally a strong attachment to the board, mingled with a proud consciousness of the responsibilities which attached to their own situation as pioneers in a grand enterprise. But, more than all, the principles of religion exerted a controlling influence over the public mind, and powerfully counteracted the effect of disorganizing causes.

The arrival of a special commissioner, clothed with competent powers to repair all real wrongs, to punish the wilful transgressor, and to make suitable arrangements for their future protection, at once restored perfect confidence and excited a feeling of gratitude toward the board. The pressure of want which, during Mr. Ashmun's absence, had grown heavy upon them, had proved an irresistable argument for exertion, and those who formerly had been troublesome from idleness, were now subdued in spirit and disposed to work diligently in repairing the evils they had themselves induced. "All the decisions of the agents, with the plan of government they had resolved to recommend to the society, were read and explained to the assembled colonists, who expressed their approbation and fixed purpose to sustain both, (should they receive the sanction of the board) without a dissenting voice. Beneath the thatched roof of the first rude house for Divine worship ever erected in the colony, stood the little company of one hundred colored emigrants, who had adventured all things, to gain for themselves and children a home and inheritance of liberty; and who before God pledged themselves to maintain the constitution of their choice, and prove faithful to the great trust committed to their hands.

Mutual confidence was now restored between the people and the agent—the people and the society; and the hope was indulged that a full and candid representation of the proceedings of Mr. Ashmun would dispel from the minds of the managers, every doubt of his integrity and ability. "Shall I ever forget," says Mr. Gurley, "the joyous hour when standing by the side of this man of God, in whose features an almost Divine meekness and charity softened magnanimity into love, I saw the delight with which he beheld the despondsing encouraged; the weak, resolute; order rising out of confusion, and the whole state of affairs assuming a new aspect, of peace, industry, hope and obedience."

Mr. Gurley sailed for the United States on the 22d of August, 1824.

At the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, held on the 20th of February, of this year, on motion of General Harper, the name of LIBERIA was given to the country occupied by the society's settlement; and on motion of the same distinguished gentleman, the town on Cape Mesurado was named *Monrovia*, in honor of the President of the United States. On the 2d of February, 1825, the brig Hunter was despatched from Norfolk, Virginia, with sixty-six emigrants and supplies for the colony. She arrived at Monrovia on the 13th of March.

The affairs of the colony now began to assume a most animating and delightful aspect. The gloom which had lately overspread its political horizon, threatening the fierce ravages of the tempest and the tornado, had given place to the brightness and serenity of a summer sky, and the rainbow of hope again rose in its beauty over the summit of Mesurado.

The visit of Mr. Gurley, and the return of Ashmun, with the advantage of additional authority and increased means, aided too by the wise and energetic measures of the board, had an astonishing effect, not merely in restoring order, but in giving a new impulse to industry and enterprise, and diffusing a spirit of patriotism hitherto unknown.

In a letter of the 15th of December, 1824, Mr. Ashmun says, "I am sensible that the most dispassionate statement of facts cannot wholly escape the suspicion of a studied flattery of the picture. But He who knows all things, knows that I intend neither to overrate the actual measure of his distinguished mercies, nor to suppress any adverse circumstances with which he has chosen to temper them." Again he says in the same letter, "I now consider myself authorized to state, that there is an enlightened attachment rooted in the bosoms of the great body of the people, to their laws, their officers, and the authority of the society." "But the greatest blessing of all remains to be acknowledged. It has pleased the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ to visit the colony with an abundant effusion of His Holy Spirit. This great event, an era in the history of the settlement, which has been marked in Heaven, and will long be celebrated by its witnesses and monuments on earth, occurred in all the month of September. About the middle of that month were witnessed the first appearances, which gave evidence of the holy work. I feel that this is a theme to which a mortal pen ought to approach with awful caution." In the fulness of his pious heart, he exclaims, at the close of this letter, "I congratulate every Christian and devout friend of this establishment, on this signal answer to their prayers, and crown of their precious hopes. Rejoice! your labor is not in vain. Put all these astonishing blessings together, and in the humble exultation of your hearts exclaim, the mighty God is our helper! By many, this precious dispensation of Providence must be regarded as of little importance. But poor Africa will think otherwise; and to the days of eternity a countless host of her children will look back and date from it the first effectual dawning of that heavenly light, which shall at length have conducted them to the fold and the city of God."

On the arrival of the brig Hunter with a body of emigrants, principally farmers, Mr. Ashmun saw the necessity of extending, if possible, the limits of the colony; and he determined, if that object could be effected, to commence, with the new settlers, an agricultural settlement. His attention was directed to a magnificent tract of land, lying along the south bank of the St. Paul's river, and possessing the greatest advantages for agricultural purposes. A negotiation was immediately set on foot with the kings of the country, and after the usual delays of African treaty-making a cession was concluded on the 11th of May, of the whole tract, embracing an extent of twenty miles along the river, and from three to nine miles in breadth.

On this tract a town was laid out at a beautiful point of the river, about six miles from Monrovia, and at the head of Bushrod Island. The first draft of lands took place in this settlement on the 9th of November, 1825, and on the 14th the complete occupation of the lands took place. The name given to the new towns was St. Pauls, which has since been changed to Caldwell, in honor of Elias B. Caldwell, one of the early and devoted friends of the cause. The sturdy Virginians, who in the true spirit of colonization had volunteered to forego the comparative security and comforts of Monrovia, that they might secure, in the forests of St. Pauls, the means of a more certain and permanent independence, soon experienced some of the difficulties of their situation. The fever, which attacked nearly all within a month after their arrival in the colony, was greatly protracted and increased in violence from the want of proper medical treatment. The board had failed to procure a physician, and the only practitioner in the colony was Lott Cary, whose good sense and assiduous attentions, however, went far to make up for his want of science and experience.

But though deprived of many comforts, and pressed down by sickness, they uttered no complaint, nor was there at any time a single voice raised in favor of abandoning their exposed situation. For this noble conduct they were in time rewarded, by seeing the wilderness around them changed into thriving plantations, and a succession of neat houses skirting the margin of the broad river for a mile and a half, with a busy, contented and prosperous population, rejoicing securely in the rich blessings of a free inheritance.

"At this period the slave-trade was carried on extensively within eight miles of Monrovia. From eight to ten and even fifteen vessels were engaged at the same time in this odious traffic, almost under the guns of the settlement; and in July of this year, contracts were existing for eight hundred slaves, to be furnished in the short space of four months, within eight miles of the Cape. FOUR HUNDRED of these were to be purchased for two American traders." Mr. Ashmun felt keenly the outrages thus inflicted upon humanity, and mourned bitterly his own want of power to arrest them, and to visit upon those pirates of human rights, the punishment due to their crimes.

But he lost no opportunity to manifest his hostility to this accursed traffic, and to employ the whole influence of the colony against it. He explored the whole line of the coast from Cape Mount to Trade Town, and sought, by treaties with the chiefs, to effect the exclusion of the slave-traders from the country. While within the legitimate jurisdiction of the colony, he boldly determined, in the face of an overwhelming superiority of force, to enforce the laws against them with the utmost rigor. A case soon occurred to test the firmness of his purpose and to try the mettle of those on whom he depended for support.

"In the month of August a flagrant piracy was perpetrated by the crew of a Spanish schooner, (the Clarida) employed in the slave-trade, on an English brig lying at anchor off the town of Monrovia. Mr. Ashmun did not hesitate as to the course of duty. Ample testimony was taken to prove the piracy. The English brig was placed under his direction. A call upon the colonial militia was promptly responded to, and an expedition against the Spanish Factory immediately set on foot. The chiefs of the country were assured that the military movements they might witness were not to be directed against themselves, but were intended to vindicate insulted justice, and the dishonored rights of human nature.

Mr. Ashmun embarked in the brig with twenty-two volunteers; while Captain Barbour, at the head of twenty-five men, proceeded with written instructions to the vicinity of the Factory at Digby, (a little to the north of the mouth of St. Pauls) and there awaited the orders of the Agent. The Factory, with several Spaniards belonging to her, (but who it was proved were on shore when the piracy was committed) a small amount of property, and a number of slaves were captured without resistance. The Spaniards were dismissed, while the native chiefs bound themselves to assist in no way in the collecting or transporting out of the country, any of the slaves bargained for by the commander of the Clarida.

An instance of Mr. Ashmun's conscientious regard to justice in his intercourse with the natives, which occurred about this time, deserves to be recorded. A daring robbery had been committed by a Krooman, upon public property. As this was not the first instance of the violation of the rights of the settlement by the Kroomans, a detachment of the militia was despatched, with the proper officer, to their town to demand redress; but to use no force unless their offer for a peaceful settlement of difficulties should be rejected. As this party entered the town, two or three of them fell in the rear of the others, and one of their number fired upon and fatally wounded a Krooman. He was indicted and tried by a jury for murder in the second degree. The trial continued for three days, and finally resulted in a conviction of manslaughter, (it being proved that the accused acted from sudden impulse and a misapprehension of orders, and not from malice) and the guilty individual was sentenced to six months imprisonment, or to a fine of one hundred bars, which sum was paid over to the friends of the deceased. The affair was settled to the satisfaction of the whole Kroo nation.

"The blood that has flown," said Mr. Ashmun upon this occasion, "has been a cause of greater pain to me than torrents shed in our hostilities in 1822; because the former, differently from the latter, has left the appearance of a stain on the character of the colony."

In this expedition the colonists did great credit to themselves, by their alacrity firmness, and strict attention to their duty. The natives, into whose country they marched, had occasion to express their astonishment at the scrupulous regard paid to their property and persons; and frequent deputations were afterwards sent to thank Mr. Ashmun for these proofs of his justice and humanity.

A short time after the destruction of the Spanish slave factory, Mr. Ashmun discovered that a plan had been formed between the captain of the Clarida, some of the native chiefs, and a French slave dealer on the St. Pauls, for violating the engagement by which the slaves originally destined for the pirate were to be delivered over to the colony. He was induced, in consequence, to break up two other slave factories, and to offer to the chiefs concerned in transactions with the Clarida, a bounty of ten dollars for each slave, which in pursuance of their agreement they should resign up to the colonial agent. The consequence of this was, that ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SLAVES were soon received as freemen into the bosom of the colony.

T. B.

From Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience, published in Bell's Select Medical Library.

VARIETIES OF MANKIND.

The most approved classification of mankind is that of Blumenbach. He divides them into five varieties: 1. The Caucasian; 2. Mongolian; 3. Ethiopian; 4. American; and 5 Malay: and the following are the characteristics of each.

I. THE CAUCASIAN.

The skin white; the cheeks rosy—almost a peculiarity of this variety; the hair of a nut-brown, running on the one hand to yellow, on the other into black, soft, long, and undulating; the head symmetrical, rather globular; the forehead moderately expanded; the cheek-bones narrow, not prominent; the alveolar edge round, the front teeth of each jaw placed perpendicularly. The face oval and pretty straight; its features moderately distinct; the nose narrow and slightly aquiline, the bridge of it rather prominent: the mouth small; the lips, especially the lower, gently turned out; the chin full and round. This variety comprehends all Europeans, except the Laplander and the rest of the Finnish race; the Western Asiatics as far as the Obi, the Caspian and the Ganges; and the people of the North of Africa.

II. THE MONGOLIAN.

Skin of an olive colour; the hair black, stiff, straight, and sparing. The head almost square, the cheek-bones prominent outwards; the superciliary arches scarcely perceptible; the osseous nostrils narrow; the alveolar edge arched obtusely forward; the chin somewhat projecting. The face broad and flattened, and its parts consequently less distinct; the space between the eyebrows very broad as well as flat, the cheeks not only projecting outward, but nearly globular; the aperture of the eye-lids narrow and linear; the nose small and flat.

This comprehends the remaining Asiatics, except the Malays of the extremity of the Transgangetic Peninsula, the Finnish races of the North of Europe, Laplanders, &c., and the Esquimaux diffused over the most northern parts of America, from Behring's Strait to the farthest habitable point of Greenland.

III. THE ETHIOPIAN.

Skin black; the hair black and crisp. Head narrow, compressed laterally; forehead arched, the cheek-bones projecting; the osseous nostrils large, the jaws lengthened forward; the alveolar edge narrow, elongated, more elliptical; the upper front teeth obliquely prominent, the lower jaw large and strong; the skull thick and heavy; the face narrow, and projecting at its lower part; the eyes prominent; the nose thick and confused with the projecting cheeks; the lips, especially the upper, thick; the chin somewhat receding; the legs in many instances bowed.

This comprehends the inhabitants of Africa, with the exception of the Caucasian variety which inhabits the northern parts.

IV. THE AMERICAN.

Skin of a copper colour; hair black, stiff, straight and sparing. Forehead short; cheek-bones broad, but more arched and rounded than in the Mongolian variety; the orbits generally deep; the forehead and vertex frequently deformed by art; cranium usually light. The face broad, with prominent cheeks, not flattened, but with every part distinctly marked if viewed in profile; the eyes deep; the nose rather flat, but still prominent.

This comprehends all the Americans excepting the Esquimaux.

V. THE MALAY.

Skin tawny; hair black, soft, curled, thick, and abundant: head rather narrow; forehead slightly arched; cheek-bones not prominent, upper jaw rather projecting. Face prominent at its lower part; the features viewed in profile more distinct; the nose full, broad, bottled at its point; mouth large.

This comprehends the inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean, of the Marian, Philippine, Molucca, and Sunda isles, and of the Peninsula of Malacca.

The Caucasian variety derives its name from *Mount Caucasus*, where we meet with a beautiful race—the Georgians; and because, so far as the imperfect light of history and tradition can guide us, the original abode of the species appears to have been in that quarter. In this class are included all the ancient and modern Europeans; the Assyrians, Medes, Chaldeans, Sarmatians, Scythians, and Parthians; the Philistines, Phœnicians, Jews; the Turks, Persians, Arabians, and Hindoos of high caste. Blumenbach is inclined to believe that the primitive human race belonged to this variety. In support of this opinion it may be stated, that the part of Asia which seems to have been the cradle of the race has always been, and still is, inhabited by tribes of this formation; and the inhabitants of Europe in great part may be traced back for their origin to the West of Asia.

Are all these various tribes brethren descended from one stock? or must we trace them to more than one? The physiologists who have ventured to express the latter opinion have been stigmatized by intolerance and blind bigotry as atheists and unbelievers; yet this question belongs to the domain of the naturalist, and the philosopher has an unqualified right to moot it without incurring the heinous charge of infidelity. To form an opinion on this difficult subject, it will be necessary, as Lawrence justly observes, to ascertain carefully all the differences that exist between the various races of men; to compare them with the diversities observed among animals; to apply to them all the light which human and comparative physiology can supply, and to draw our inferences concerning their nature and causes from all the direct information and all the analogies which these considerations may unfold. "It is quite clear," continues the same ingenious writer, "that the Mosaic account makes all the inhabitants of the world descended from *Adam* and *Eve*. The entire, or even the partial inspiration of the various writings comprehended in the Old Testament, has been and is doubted by many persons, including learned divines and distinguished Oriental and Biblical scholars. The account of the creation, and subsequent events, has the allegorical figurative character common to Eastern compositions, and it is distinguished amongst the cosmogonies by a simple grandeur and natural sublimity, as the rest of these writings are by appropriate beauties in their respective parts. The representation of all the animals being brought before Adam in the first instance, and subsequently of their all being collected in the ark, if we are to understand them as applied to the living inhabitants of the whole world, is zoologically impossible. How could the polar bear have traversed the torrid zone? If we are to believe that the original creation comprehended only a male and female of each species, or that one pair only was saved from an universal deluge, the difficulties are increased: the carnivorous animals must have perished with hunger, or destroyed most of the other species." On this obscure subject, Adelung has expressed himself with much ingenuity: "Asia has been at all times regarded as the country where the human race had its beginning, and from which its increase was spread over the rest of the globe. Tracing the people up to tribes, and the tribes to families, we are conducted at last, if not by history, at least by the tradition of all old people, to a single pair, from which tribes and nations have been successively produced. What was the first family, and the first people descended from it?—where was it settled?—and how was it extended so as to fill the four large divisions of the globe? It is a question of fact, and must be answered by history. But history is silent: her first books have been destroyed by time; and the few lines preserved by *Moses* are rather calculated to excite than to satisfy our curiosity.

"We must fancy to ourselves this first tribe endowed with all human faculties, but not possessing all knowledge and experience, the subsequent acquisition of which is left to the natural operation of time and circumstances. As nature would not unnecessarily expose her first born and inexperienced son to conflicts and dangers, the place of his early abode would be so selected that all his wants could be easily satisfied, and everything essential to his existence be readily procured. He would be placed, in short, in a garden or paradise. Such a country is found in central Asia, between the 30th and 50th degrees of north latitude, and the 90th and 110th of east longitude (from Ferro;) a spot which, in respect to its height, can only be compared to the lofty plains of Quito in South America. Here, too, all the animals are found wild, which man has tamed for his use, and carried with him over the whole earth."

This ingenious historical investigation points out the east as the earliest and original seat of our species, the source of our domesticated animals and of our principal vegetable food: but it by no means decides whether the globe was peopled by one or several original stocks.

The startling nature of this question on the first view of the subject must induce us to consider the circumstance of these five distinct varieties arising from one stock as miraculous; but when we compare them with the corresponding difference in animals, we can easily come to the conclusion that the various races of human beings are only to be regarded as varieties of a single species, without supposing the intervention of any supernatural agency.

The sceptic Voltaire, who evinced more wit than learning in his endeavours to invalidate scriptural tradition by ridicule, thus expresses himself; "Il n'est permis qu'à un aveugle de douter que les blancs, les négres, les albinos, les Hottentots, les Lapons, les Chinois, les Amèricains, soient des races entièrement différentes;" but had this philosopher been better versed in zoology and physiology, he would not have made so groundless an assertion. "Analogical and direct facts," says Dr. Elliotson, "lead to the conclusion that none of the differences among mankind are so great as to require the belief of their originality." A contrary opinion, however, should not be stigmatised by bigotry, for Locke has justly observed that only matters above human reason are the proper subjects of revelation; and Bacon has also maintained that religious and philosophical inquires should be kept separate, and not pompously united. Dr. Bostock, than whom no man could be less sceptical, plainly admits we do not find that the writer of the book of Genesis lays claim to any supernatural source of information with respect to natural phenomena, while the whole tenor of his work seems to show that on such topics he adopted the opinions which were current among his contemporaries.

The causes of the difference of our species have been the subject of as great a discrepance in opinion. All the Greek and Roman historians have attributed it to the influence of climate; and amongst the moderns, Montaigne, Montesquieu, Buffon, and Zimmerman, have considered the modification of the individual and the degeneration of the offspring as the result of this external agency. Lord Kaimes, Hume, and many other philosophers, have entertained a contrary opinion. No doubt, the influence of climate may materially affect colour, stature, hair, features, and even the moral and intellectual character: but it must be considered as inadequate to act upon conformation. The prevalence of light colours in the animals of polar regions is well known: the arctic fox, the white bear, the snow-bunting, are striking instances of this peculiarity; but these circumstances are purely superficial. The skulls of these individuals are similar to those of the Europeans; nay, it is well known that light races are found among dark nations, and many protected parts of the body are blacker than those which are exposed. Buchanan tells us, that the Jews in Cochin are divided into white and black classes, though born under the same parallel; the white Jews having been known there for upwards of one thousand seven hundred years. Dr. Shaw and Bruce describe a race of fair people, near Mount Aurasius in Africa, with red hair and blue eyes, and who are according to tradition, descended from the Vandals. We find the red Peruvian, the brown Malay, and the white Abyssinian in the very zones peopled by jet-black races. This influence of temperature upon colour frequently varies according to the seasons. Pallas observed that even in domestic animals, such as the horse and cow, the coat is of a lighter colour in winter. The Siberian roe, red in summer, is white in the winter; the fur of the sable and the martin is much deeper in the warm months; and the squirrel and mustela nivalis, which become white in Siberia and Russia, do not change their hue in Germany. The winter coat, it has been observed by naturalists, is found far advanced in the preparatory autumn. This bounteous provision of nature seems to have been extended to the vegetable kingdom, and it has been observed that the pellicle of onions is much thicker on the approach of a severe winter than on that of a more temperate season. But if further proof were necessary to impugn this doctrine respecting climate, we may adduce the fact of a woman having born twins of different complexions, a white and a black. With all due respect to the much lamented Bishop Heber we must receive with some degree of hesitation his assertion that the Persian, Greek, Tartar, and Arabian inhabitants of India, assume, in a few generations, without any intercourse with the Hindoos, a deep blue tint, little lighter than that of a negro; and that the Portuguese, during three hundred years' residence in that climate, have assumed the blackness of a Kaffer. The same learned prelate is of opinion that our European complexion was not primitive, but rather that of the Indian; an intermediate tint is perhaps the most agreeable to the eye and instinct of the majority of the human race. Dr. Heber, perhaps, had not seen, in various Roman Catholic treasures, portraits of the Virgin Mary, painted, according to tradition, by St. Luke, and in which she is represented as a negress.

That solar heat produces blackness of the integuments is an ancient opinion, and is illustrated by Pliny, who tells us, "Æthiopes vicini sideris vapore torreri, adustisque similes gigni, barba et capillo vibrato, non est dubium." Buffon asserts that "climate may be regarded as the chief cause of the different colours of man;" and Smith is of opinion "that from the pole to the equator we observe a gradation in the complexion nearly in proportion to the latitude of the country."

Blumenbach, under the same impression, endeavours to account for this black tinge by a chemical illustration somewhat curious. He states that the proximate cause of the dark colour is an abundance of carbon secreted by the skin with hydrogen, precipitated and fixed by the contact of the atmospheric oxygen. Our Creoles, and the British inhabitants of India, may esteem themselves particularly fortunate in not being subject to this chemical operation!

On the other other hand, it is well known that a black state of the skin has been produced in white races under peculiar circumstances; and Le Cat and Camper mention cases of women who turned dark during their pregnancy. It would be idle to dwell further on the hypothetic illustrations regarding this supposed operation of climate, which the observation of every unprejudiced traveller can impugn.

Migration to other countries has also been adduced as one of the causes of variety in mankind; but the permanency of the characteristic distinctions of any race militates against this supposition. The physical character of the Celts, who peopled the west of Europe at an early period, is still observable in the Spaniard, most of the French, the native Welsh, the Manks, and the Scotch Highlander; whereas the German race, who occupied the more northern and eastern settlements, are still distinguished by their transparent skin, rosy complexion, flaxen hair, and blue eyes; and in Ireland, the race of the Danes and the Milesians can to this day be recognised in their respective characters. Shaw and Bruce traced the descendants of the Vandals who passed from Spain into Africa in the fifth century; and, after a lapse of thirteen centuries, Bruce says that they are "fair like the English, their hair red, and, their eyes blue." Negroes have been introduced into the new world for upwards of three centuries, where, despite of a new clime and different habits, they still retain the character of their race; and the Jews who have not intermarried out of their nation, have preserved their features for nineteen centuries.

Not only do we observe the peculiarities of physical conformation resisting the destructive or degenerating hand of time, but certain imperfections in their faculties have been equally permanent in certain tribes. It is a curious fact that the Mamelukes, who have resided in Egypt for upwards of five hundred and fifty years, have never perpetuated their subsisting issue. Volney observed, that there does not exist one single family of them in the second generation; all their children perishing in the first or second descent. The same observation applies to the Turks, who can only secure the continuance of their families by marrying native women, an union which the Mamelukes disdained. This singularity, remarked by Volney, has been since confirmed by late travellers.

It will be found that the progress of domestication, the natural result of civilized improvement, tends more materially to operate a wonderful change in the animal conformation, than any other supposed agency. The head of the domestic pig differs as much from that of the wild one as the Negro from the Caucasian. At Padua, it has been observed that fowls have a cranium perforated by numerous holes, and hollowed out like a shell. In some countries, nay districts, cattle and sheep have or have not horns; and in other instances sheep have so many of them as to have acquired the epithet of *polycerateous*. Wild animals continuing to inhabit the place that bore them, undergo little or no change, and their fossil remains and skeletons are similar to the present species; but nothing can form a stronger contrast to this specific uniformity than the numerous varieties to be found in those races that have been crossed in breed and domesticated by man. We could scarcely imagine that our sheep owe their origin to the mouflon or argali, (*ovis ammon*,) an animal large in size, fleet, and fierce. The sheep of Senegal and India are those that have undergone the least degradation; while those of Barbary, Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, have experienced greater degeneration. We daily see dogs degenerate before our eyes, and it has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained whether they arise from one or several species. Cuvier, in his diligent researches, has concluded that our oxen do not originate in the urus or bison of the ancients, formerly found in various parts of Europe, and still met with in the forests of Lithuania, and on the Carpathian and Caucasian chains; but he is of opinion, from the examination of fossil remains, that like the camel and the dromedary, the species has been destroyed by civilization: the causes of these changes do not appear to operate by altering the parents, but by disposing them to produce offsprings more or less dissimilar in colour, form, and disposition.

Dr. Prichard observes, that the negro slaves of the third and fourth generation differ materially from the natives of Africa.

In opposition to this doctrine, which admits this wonderful degeneration under the plastic influence of domestication, it has been shown that, as far as we know, the lapse of ages has not produced any change

in the generality of animals. The zoological descriptions given by Aristotle twenty-two centuries ago apply distinctly to the same species of the present day, and every work of art in which these animals are represented corroborates the fact. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire brought numerous mummies of animals from the sepulchres of Egypt, and found no more difference between their skeletons and the osseous conformation of the present races, than in the relics of the human mummy and the bones of our contemporaries.

The following luminous conclusion of Lawrence illustrates the application of the foregoing fact: "If new characters are produced in the domestic animals because they have been taken from their primitive condition, and exposed to the operation of many, to them unnatural causes,—if the pig is remarkable among these for the number and degrees of his varieties, because it has been the most exposed to causes of degeneration—we shall be at no loss to account for the diversities in man, who is, in the true, though not in the ordinary sense of the word, more of a domesticated animal than any other. We know the wild state of most of them, but we are ignorant of the natural wild condition to which man was destined. Probably there is no such state; because nature having limited him in no respect—having fitted him for every kind of life, every climate, and every variety of food—has given him the whole earth for his abode, and both the organized kingdoms for his nourishment. Yet in the wide range through which the scale of human civilization extends, we may observe a contrast between the two extremities, analogous to that which is seen in the wild and tamed races of animals. The savage may be compared to the former, which range the earth, uncontrolled by man; civilized people to the domesticated breeds of the same species, whose diversities of form and colour are endless."

It is therefore obvious that the various causes which operate upon animals in producing these alterations from the primitive race, although the manner in which they act is unknown, are sufficiently evident to convince us, by analogy, that they may account for similar phenomena in the human race, without the gratuitous assumption of different original species, tending to invalidate the Mosaic account of the creation. Despite the witticisms of Voltaire and other philosophers on this subject, sonnd philosophy teaches us to assign the same causes to the same effects without calling in the adventitious aid of other possible influences; and no difficulties prevent us from recognizing the unity of the human species, which are not applicable to all other animals.

MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Western Africa—Cape Palmas.—Though this mission was commenced in March, 1836, by the labours of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, it was not till Christmas day of the same year, that the first missionary, the Rev. Dr. Savage, reached the station, where he was joined by his associates on the 4th of July following.

Circumstances affecting Mr. Thomson's standing as a religious teacher led to his removal from the mission early in the past year, which step was sanctioned by the committee, on the facts being laid before them by Dr. Savage.

The first object of attention has been the erecting and completing suitable buildings, tending to secure the health and comfort of the missionaries, and to admit of more enlarged efforts in the education of the native youth. This object, from the great difficulty of procuring labour in an infant colony, is scarcely yet attained, though the missionaries have from the first resided at the station.

At the close of 1837, Dr. Savage found it necessary to leave C. Palmas, designing to avail himself of an opportunity for pursuing his inquiries along the windward and leeward coasts, and of returning in the same vessel to America.

After a year of labour and anxiety, increased by the accession of his brethren during the first months of their residence, he has suffered from intermittent fever and general prostration of the system. When he first departed for Cape Palmas, it was with the expectation of an early visit to America, it being apparent that correspondence alone, can never satisfactorily settle the principles, and arrange the operations of such a mission. As was anticipated his presence here has become desirable for the benefit of the mission, and to this motive is now added the restoration to health and strength preparatory to new efforts.

"I wish," says Dr. Savage, "the true cause of my illness to be well understood. Till my associates arrived, and for more than a month after, my health was good. They found me alone, pressed by numerous duties, and themselves upon my hands, the objects of deep anxiety. It is my firm belief, that under different circumstances my health would still have been good. I do not believe this climate to be necessarily fatal to the white man's constitution or health. But that it involves much and often great suffering with a thousand circumstances of severe trial we all cheerfully admit, and even that life for years to come will be shortened by it. Yet it is at the same time no less true, that with a moderate share of prudence we can live here and enjoy good health, (though it cannot be permanently as good as we might expect in our native land,) and above all labour for years to save from eternal death, hundreds and thousands and millions of our fellow beings." The committee quote this opinion of the climate as the deliberate conviction of your missionary, a man of acknowledged medical skill, after a year's residence.

"The interior, in every direction from us," continues Dr. Savage, "is occupied by populous towns containing from 1,000 to 1,500 souls. We should find, it is estimated, (within fifty miles,) not less than 60 to 70,000, and all willing to say the least to receive a teacher. The king of Deh-neh, about forty-five miles from Cape Palmas, [previously visited by Dr. S.,] continues favourable to the establishment of a school among his people, and has been regularly manifesting his good will by sending me down at different times, little 'dashes,' or presents. He has more than once given me to understand that he fully expects, and is patiently waiting the opening of a school." "Another question put to the king of Rabookah was, what will you do to aid us in opening a school among your people. His reply was, 'I will furnish all the timber, and my people shall do all the labour, if you will find the nails for the house; and I will furnish food, all the same as my people eat, for a teacher.' Here, boys were pressed upon us by their parents, but we could only receive a small number, not deeming it desirable at present to increase our school above twenty. One of the stipulations by deed for land purchased at the time of Dr. Hall's agency, was the establishment of schools in the Berleymah country."

"I have made," says Mr. Payne, after six months residence at the Cape, "the first effort to proclaim the Gospel in the interior of a bush town called Wassa, distant about eight miles. The king and the people were very attentive to this first 'God palaver,' and desired that I would visit them often."

Mr. Minor, who suffered more than his companions under the acclimating process was sufficiently recovered to take charge of the school, on the departure of Dr. S., and until able to prosecute another design of the mission, that of advancing into the interior. Mr. M., it is remarked by his associates, "has made good progress in the language of the Greybo, and he seems to possess an unusual tact at acquiring their phrases and converting them to a practical purpose."

By the arrival of Dr. Savage, the history of this mission is brought down to the 30th of April. The following facts are among many encouragements detailed in his journal.

The missionaries were in good measure of health, and actively pursuing their labours. Mr. Payne conducts service at a native town about two miles from the mission, every other Sunday. Here it is proposed to build a church. At the mission also, service is held for the colonists and others in the immediate vicinity. The Sunday school had already numbered 40. In two months, one hundred colonists were expected to be settled around the mission. The erection of a church and the distinct labours of another missionary for the colonists had become exceedingly desirable. Five children of the colonists had been baptized, and one adult. The communion had been administered six times, five persons being admitted to that holy ordinance, one white and four coloured.

Measures were to be promptly taken for establishing an interior station at Deh-neh, forty miles distant, to which the Rev. Mr. Minor would proceed. He had already visited the place, and an eligible spot had been given for the site. This spot is represented as elevated, and exceedingly beautiful.

The following extract bears date Easter Sunday, April 15. "Preached to-day to the largest number ever assembled upon our mission grounds. The rooms were well filled. Subject, *Resurrection of Christ.* Two were baptized, a mother and child, and the former was admitted to communion. We were joined at the Lord's table by members from the Presbyterian and Methodist societies.

"This occasion was to me one of deep solemnity, and highly affecting. Two years before, the spot upon which we worshipped, was a waste, howling wilderness. Its gloomy forest echoed only to the cry of the wild beast, and the unmeaning yell of the roaming savage. One year later and I was permitted to celebrate, with four others, the rising of Christ from the dead, and in its connection, the setting up of our light in this heathen land. To-day, an elapse of twelve months more, and I am permitted to celebrate the same holy events—to kneel at the same altar, upon the same spot, with two devoted brethren in the ministry and the addition of four others to our communion. Twenty native children from our school present, some able to respond in the service, and all under a hallowed influence. These grounds, so recently a wilderness, are now reclaimed by the hand of industry and civilization, and brought beneath a flourishing cultivation, through the labours of once heathen, degraded, but now improving happy children. O, yes, blessed be God, this spot now beams with the light of Christianity, and is vocal with praise to his holy name!"—*Extracted from the Report of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church.*

From the New York Observer.

METHODISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

We publish the following, to gratify all parties; as some of all parties have expressed their desire to see some of it in our columns.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"ABOLITIONISM ON THE WANE."

Messrs. Editors—I perceive that you have copied from the Commercial an article under the above title, which being apparently endorsed by your re-publication and approval, may mislead some of our southern brethren who are not well versed in the question of Abolitionism in the Methodist New England Conferences.

If the Commercial will inform the public correctly, it can ascertain the fact, that in the New England Conference the "Pacification plan" was finally rejected, 54 for, and 64 against it, and 10 neutrals.

The Maine Conference adopted the "Pacification plan." The Commercial says, "The example will no doubt be followed in the New Hampshire Conference, now in session; and in this event, throughout the whole of New England, so far as Methodism is concerned, the churches will have peace." Now the opinion of the editor upon this subject, as well as upon any other, is to be treated with due respect; but unfortunately for him, instead of passing the "Pacification bill," the New Hampshire Conference have passed the following resolution, the Bishop presiding, opposing its adoption, but after an appeal to the house, put the vote, which resulted in its adoption, 89 for, and one against it.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference, than an attendance on the part of any of its members, on abolition conventions, delivering abolition lectures, or circulating abolition periodicals, does not involve immorality, or militate against his ministerial character."

If it is hard to see how Christians can differ in sentiment and love one another, it may be well to recollect that in New England we often "*agree to differ*," until by discussion and evidence we can see alike, unite, and vigorously act on moral questions. N. S.

From the Journal of Commeree.

"ABOLITIONISM ON THE WANE."

Messrs. Editors—The rebuke administered to the Commercial and yourselves, by N. S., for the notice taken of the late doings of the Methodist New England Conference, is calculated to "mislead some of our southern brethren," as well as others who are "not well versed in abolitionism." With the design of preventing this result, the following facts are submitted.

The "plan of pacification" was introduced into those Conferences by the Rev. G. F. Cox, editor of the Maine Wesleyan Journal, and it is on his authority that the adoption of that plan by the N. E. Conference, by a vote of 64 to 21, was stated; the names of the 64 ministers being signed to the document, and published in that Journal. Such, it is presumed, was the source whence the Commercial derived its information; such at least is the fact. Your correspondent admits that the Maine Conference, consisting of more than 100 ministers, have adopted the "pacification plan"—in other words, renounced abolitionism—nor does he deny that there were only five negative votes. As to the New Hampshire Conference, the results have not yet transpired; but when they are fully known, it will be found that the *harmless* "resolution" quoted by N. S. does not at all vary the fulfilment of the Commercial's prediction, that throughout New England, hitherto the hot-bed of abolitionism, "so far as Methodism is concerned, the churches will have peace."

PACIFICATOR.

P. S. Thinking that some of your readers who have not seen the "plan of union" above alluded to, might wish to do so, I annex it for their perusal.

COMMON GROUND.

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church in the North has been, and still is greatly excited on the subject of American Slavery, and the means which should be used for its removal from the church—and

Whereas we deem it of vital importance that the peace of the church should be secured, in order to her prosperity—

And whereas it is recognized as a cardinal virtue in religion, by our blessed Lord, that his followers should be "Peace makers," and love one another—and which are even given as tests of his discipleship—

Therefore, the undersigned, ministers of said church, after mutual consultation, have agreed to adopt the following Principles and Measures for the purposes above named.

Principles.

We believe that the *system* of American Slavery is a great moral evil; and that the relations springing from this, which bind an innocent race to perpetual bondage to others *against their wish*, are sinful; *although we concede that the master who sustains this relation is not, in every case, necessarily guilty.*

Measures.

We agree that, in any action we may be disposed to take on this or any other subject, we will—

1. Never attack an officer, clergyman, or private member of the church in a public journal or lecture, or *publicly arraign the official acts of any church officer;* but all such difficulties shall be adjusted according to the discipline of our church. Provided, however, that this shall not prevent the courteous investigation of principles and opinions.

2. We agree that we will not countenance any brother in leaving his proper work to lecture upon this or any other subject, without the sanction of the proper authorities of the church.

3. No paper shall be established ostensibly for the purpose above stated, by our aid or sanction, or shall be countenanced by us, which claims to be controlled by any Methodist or Wesleyan Societies, or having appellations attached to them peculiar to our church.

4. *We agree that no societies or conventions claiming the character specified in section 3d, shall receive our approbation or aid.* Our conviction is, that in the present state of affairs, the *peace of the church* claims at our hands that organizations of this character should not exist.

5. We hold that our ministers and private members are at liberty (nor shall it be regarded as an offence for them thus to do) to connect themselves as they may choose with any Anti-Slavery Society, independent of the church; *provided, however, that our action in such cases shall not contravene the principles of this agreement.*

6. It shall not be regarded as an offence by us—but considered just—that prayer be offered in public for the master and his slave, or for the abolishment of the system. But we recommend that the apostolic language be used, as far as may be, in such devotions.

7. Our preachers have liberty not only to read our rules once a quarter to the societies, and once a year to the whole congregration, but to explain at these seasons any part of our discipline.

8. We hold that our people have the right of petitioning the General Conference, through the yearly conference or otherwise, upon this or any other subject with which *they have to do.*

9. Nevertheless, in all circumstances relating to the above, we recommend to our preachers and people to exercise "the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove."

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following list of Factories in North Carolina, in operation and in process of construction, is taken from the Salisbury Carolinian. We correct an error as to the ownership of the Cross Creek Factory in this town, and supply an omission of the Phœnix Woollen Factory in this town.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the cotton manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of manufactories: it should be recollected that all these establishments, with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb county. This is the oldest in the state, owned by a company.
2. Factory near Lincolnton, Lincoln county, built by a company, but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.
3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. John Mallett.
4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Benbow & Co.
5. One in Greenstorough—steam power—owned by Mr. Humphreys.
6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated company.
7. One at Mocksville, Davie county, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.
8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange county, owned by companies.
9. One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a company.
10. One in Randolph county, owned by a company.
11. One at Lexington, Davidson county, steam power, if not already started, will be within a few days—owned by a company.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a company.
2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond county, water power, owned by a company.
4. One near Leaksville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.
5. One in Surry county, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Douthet.
6. One on the Yadkin, a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.
7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.
8. The Phœnix Woollen Factory, for spinning and weaving in Fayetteville, owned by James H. Hooper, John Stokes Pearson, and Charles Beatty Mallett, Esq'rs. will be in operation in a few weeks.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Buckhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham county, with a view of erecting a cotton factory; but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works—intending not only to enlarge the iron establishment, but to erect a woollen manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large cotton manufactory, either in actual operation or will be soon, in Northampton county.

Besides these, it is very probable that there may be one or two others in the state, either in actual operation or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in cotton manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the western counties of North Carolina is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the state: three years ago, immense quantities of cotton yarns were brought into the state by our merchants, from the north, and sold to our citizens; now, not a hank is brought; our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article. Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the city of New York, and find a ready sale at fair profits. Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons. We may venture the opinion that in two years North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world. On the whole, the manufacturers of the northern states need not much longer count North Carolina as one of their markets; they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one who, from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

A letter from M. Minant, Consul at Alexandria, lately published in a French Journal, designates particularly among the articles composing his collection of antiquities, the following: 1st. Four large funeral vases, of alabaster, which ornamented the tomb of King Psammeticus 2d. 2d. A statue, larger than life, of the historian Herodotus, of Parian marble, found in the ruins of the Panium, at Alexandria. 3d. A bronze statue of Antoinous, taken from the ruins of Zifeth. 4th. A truncated column of rose colored granite, bearing the monumental inscription of the Couths of Syena, which has formed the subject of a learned dissertation of M. Letronne, in his researches on the history of Egypt. 5th. A bronze vase representing the attributes of the worship of Bacchus. The perfection and the finish of the execution, which display the hand of a great master, cause it to be regarded as the original work of Lysippus, the privileged artist of Alexander the Great. This composition has been reproduced on the colossal vase of marble known under the name of the Warwick vase. The nature of the place where it was discovered, leads to the supposition that it was hidden there at the end of the dynasty of the Lagides. It is to this care that it owes its miraculous preservation. 6th. The genealogical and chronological tables of Abydos discovered in 1818, by Mr. Bankes, so well studied, explained and commented upon by Champollion, and which is universally regarded as the most interesting and precious monument which has been drawn from the ruins of ancient Egypt since the celebrated stone of Rosetta. The Consul adds—"The sands had covered again these precious remains—the seekers for materials and rough stones had regarded them as stones without value, and as not belonging to that class of monuments which, on a memorial of Champollion, and upon my express demand, the Viceroy gave orders to be respected under the most severe penalties, an order which has already saved the great temple of Dendersh, and which he has just removed, with the intention of forming himself a museum at Cairo.

The project, conceived of late, has given rise to a prohibition to export every sort of antiquity and specimen of art—the measure is rigorously executed, and henceforth nothing more will be carried out of Egypt. I was made an exception, from the previous permission I had received. I have given above a list of what I have really and truly obtained. This is but too little to say. Mehemet Ali has assisted me, and has even gone before my wishes, and has given the broadest and most absolute orders. It is not me personally, but all France, to whom he has had respect in this matter.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A SAILOR'S FRIEND.

Yesterday morning, the George the Fourth, East Indiaman, containing one of the largest cargoes of tea (amounting to 28,000 packages) ever known to be brought to England in one ship, arrived off Sheerness. The ship's crew, including officers, amounts to the almost incredible number of 110 whose wages for the voyage is estimated at something above 5000*l.* In 1836, when the crew of this fine ship were paid off, after completing her first voyage of upwards of 30,000 miles in 490 days, many of them were plundered of their hard earnings within twenty-four hours after receiving it, by the crimps, by whom they were also swindled of their monthly bonds, given them in advance for a future voyage. On the arrival of the ship yesterday at Sheerness, the Captain (Nicholson) circulated amongst them a printed address, containing a plan for their support during the interval that must elapse previous to their next voyage. The chief features of this plan are—first, to provide a house for their reception in Grove street, Deptford, to be called "The Sailors' Retreat," where they will be boarded and lodged on reasonable terms, until they are paid their wages, or wish to leave or go to sea. Those having wives, and producing a certificate of marriage, to be allowed separate apartments. Secondly, if they get tired with doing nothing, work will be procured for them at the India and China wharf and warehouses, and the same wages paid them as at the docks. It is also proposed to establish a "Bank," for the purpose of investing surplus capital, which will bear interest, and which may be drawn weekly, as required; and to the end that every man belonging to the ship, from the captain down to the cabin boy, should become a merchant, Captain Nicholson offers to undertake to have their wages invested next voyage (which will take place in July) in tea, silk, or any other article in China, and to advance double the sum they do. He pledges himself that the George the Fourth will be navigated on this plan in her next voyage. The sailors received this plan for improving and raising their future prospects and situation in life with every possible demonstration of gratitude.

MORNING.

The best part of the day, for most purposes, is in a great measure lost by most persons. There is no question of it. It is either lost in sleep—between sleeping and waking—feeble efforts to rise—buttoning up at the toilet, or in a state of trifling indecision what to take hold of first. Let habit have its due influence in the case, and there can be no doubt but that early morning is the most advantageous time for effort of any kind physical or mental. What an important part of most people's lives are lost! Sir Walter Scott's evidence in any thing which relates to experience in great performance will be taken without reserve. He says, when I got over any knotty difficulty in a story, or have had in former times a passage in a poem, it has always been when I first opened my eyes that the desired ideas thronged upon me. This is so much the case, that I am in the habit of relying upon it and saying, "we shall have it at six o'clock to-morrow morning." If I have forgot a circumstance, or a name, or a copy of verses, it is the same thing. I think the first hour in the morning is favorable to bodily strength. Among other feats, when I was a young man, I was able to lift a smith's anvil, by what is called the *horn;* but I could only do this before breakfast—and required my whole strength, undiminished by the least exertion.

CHANGE OF HAIR.

There are several instances of the hair having suddenly been changed from its natural color by a strong affection of the mind. The Duke of Sully in his memoirs relates that Henry IV. told the Marquis de la Force, that when he heard the edict commanding all Hugenots to attend mass on pain of banishment, the moustache turned white on that side of his face which he was leaning on his hand. A more general effect happened to a man in one af the western islands, who was descending a rock to gather sea fowls' nests. While he was suspended in the air by a rope, he was attacked by two eagles who had their erie in the crag, and making a stroke at them with his dirk, severed the rope over his head to a single ply; he immediately made the signal to be drawn up, and was recovered in safety; but when he reached the summit of the rock, his hair had turned gray with fear. It was told of Mr. Palmer, once postmaster in Ireland, that having sufferd some reflections from the Duke of Portland, and having vainly demanded satisfaction from that nobleman, in the night he refused to fight, his hair was entirely turned to grey. A similar change happened to the Count de Las Casas, on the night after he learnt the banishment of the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena. It is told of a German nobleman, that on the night of his condemnation to death, his hair turned as white as flax. A less noted and more ignoble instance was Maccoul, the robber of Paisley Bank, and supposed murderer of Bigby, whose hair in the last three months of his life, changed from jet black to silver grey.

Temperance.

From Harris' Intelligencer.

TEMPERANCE VILLAGE.

Is the name of a town just opening into existence at the junction of Saw Mill Run and the Ohio River, about one mile west of Pittsburgh, and bounded on the North and South by the Turnpikes leading from Pittsburg to Washington and Steubenville.

It bids fair to be one of the first in importance among the many flourishing villages with which our city is surrounded. It owes its name to the plan which the proprietors have taken in selling out their lots. When a lot is sold, a deed is given with the reservation that the lot will be forfeited if the owner ever allows the traffic in ardent spiriits to be pursued on his premises; and the lots so forfeited are to be applied to the formation of a school fund for the benefit of the village. This plan sounds strangely in this day of village making, but is one for which the proprietors deserve much credit, and cannot be too warmly commended by the friends of Temperance.

The idea of forming a town on such principles is, I believe, original with them; and the success they have had in disposing of lots in this manner has more than realized their most sanguine expectations.

Very few of our citizens seem to be acquainted with, or to have a correct idea of the importance of the country on the West side of the Monongahela. The tide of improvement is said to travel Westward, but this has not been true in regard to the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh. The most of our citizens seem to think and have practised the principle that there is nothing worth seeing or hearing except it be up the Allegheny river, or out the Fourth street road. This a mistaken notion indeed.

There are views and places on the western side of the river which for beauty and real value cannot be surpassed; there is also a large expanse of fertile country which yearly brings forth and sends into our city a supply of produce which forms the main support of our market. Temperance Village, from its location, must form a market and become a place of shipment for a large part of this produce. Here too will be the depot of the projected rail-road between Washington and Pittsburg; and where now nearly all the coal is shipped which supplies the western and southern markets.

The town is filling up, and quite a number of buildings are being erected. The industrious mechanic and the man of small means can here at a trifling expense furnish himself with a comfortable home; while the man of wealth can among the many beautiful situations which surround the town, select a location for a tasteful edifice, in which he may live out of the noise and bustle of the city, and undisturbed by the sounds of intoxication and riot.

Ground has been reserved for the purpose of erecting churches, and every thing has been done to make Temperance Village as distinguished for virtue and morality as it is expected to be for business and enterprise.

From the Watchman of the South.

INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Talfourd, in his Life of the late Charles Lamb, apologizing very delicately, for his friend's intemperance, says that "the frailty was so intimately associated with all that was most endearing in his intellectual, and sweetest in his moral excellencies, that it would be impossible without noticing it, to do justice to his virtues." A writer in the Edinburgh Review, commenting on this sentence, replies: "To this doctrine of association we must demur. In all honest praise of Lamb, in every thing that can be fairly said to vindicate his character, and to extenuate his fault or faults, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts. He was born to be loved. But we cannot agree to build an altar enshrining any theory of drunkenness—even the drunkenness of Lamb. Every body is painfully aware that drunkenness is compatible with the highest order of genius and virtue. So much the worse; for we know also that it has a perilous tendency to ruin both. What ought to be the moral? Surely this, that the nobler the victim, the more impressive the example. The characteristic of intemperance is, that it is the gratification of our animal, at the expense of our intellectual and moral nature. Accordingly, it is the characteristic vice of savage, as compared with civilized nations of the class which is left most savage. The first stage in intemperance is to place one's self in the rank of a barbarian; the last in the condition of a brute. Mr. Talfourd says, that drinking with Lamb, except as far as it cooled a feverish thirst, was not a sensual, but an intellectual pleasure. Drinking, we answer, is not to be called an intellectual pleasure; because when a man has once contracted the habit of excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, and the accursed weeds, one of its most miserable consequences is a slavish dependence on them—not only of the body but even of the mind. Subject to this sad exception, where the supposed mitigating symptom is the very heart and crisis of the disease, we are believers in the sobriety quite as much as in the sanity of true genius. We have never known, never heard, of a well authenticated instance of any man, not coming within the above melancholy limitation, who was better company, (in the lowest sense of the word,) drunk than sober. The issue we all know; crowded jails; Sheridan, a by-word, instead of perhaps Prime Minister of England; and Lamb, the object of as much compassion as love. The case is too bad to afford of raising moral or intellectual associations in behalf of gin or brandy."

A READER.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

WAYNE COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The "Wayne County Herald," of July 4th, contains a copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Wayne County Colonization Society, and an address on the subject from said Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Curtis, Lyman Mumford, Thomas Fuller, Earl Wheeler, E. W. Hamlin, Thomas H. R. Tracy, John Torrey.

Properly is it said in the address—"It surely should not be thought surprising nor unreasonable, that the holders of slaves who are willing to relinquish their claim to their services, should be unwilling further to impoverish themselves by supplying all the means of their removal, though many have done this also. It would be more reasonable certainly, that those who, without practically *feeling, see* and *deprecate* the evils of slavery, should contribute at least a portion of the means necessary for this purpose. A PLACE of removal, to which many of those whose holders are desirous to manumit them, are willing and anxious to go, we have seen is already provided; but the means necessary to effect their removal, it is painful to know, are lamentably deficient."

The deficiency here referred to will, we trust, be made up by the liberal benevolence of all the friends of emancipation of the slave, and of a home and a country for the freedman, throughout the state. The evils of slavery react on Pennsylvania, who, apart from motives of philanthropy, has a direct politico-economical interest, in the emancipated slave of a southern state finding a home elsewhere than within her borders. Laws to exclude him would be unjust, as well as unkind. All that she can do, and that is all sufficient, is to encourage in him a preference for a better home than he can find here—a wider field for the display of his faculties and the exercise of his rights, than she, under existing and future circumstances, can promise him on her own soil.

We ought to have noticed sooner "The STANDARD," a monthly sheet, "*Devoted to Temperance, Education, and Agriculture,*" and conducted by a Committee of the Delaware Temperance Society. It is published at J. Pusey's office, a few doors below the City Hall, Wilmington.

To say that we wish the Standard success, is a common place expression, which conveys a very imperfect idea of the strong, heartfelt regard, we have long entertained and continue to experience for the promotion of the cause in which that paper is so worthily engaged. Happily for our country, the most important, as it is the most numerous and most stable class of our population, begins largely to feel the beneficent operation of temperance—that true temperance, as far as drinking is concerned, which consists in abstinence from all that intoxicates. The agricultural class every where throughout the Union, among some of its members at least, bears testimony to the practical value of the temperance doctrine, in showing that labor of every kind, in all seasons, on a farm, is better and more quickly done by those engaged in it abstaining from intoxicating drinks, than by those who, no matter under what pretext or for what reason, still use them. Testimony of a similar nature, though not perhaps to an equal extent, has been borne in the cities and in large manu-

factories. Each man will, we believe, say for himself, as the writer of this most truly does, that the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, besides the example set, is productive to him, of increased health and comfort and pleasure.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following letter has been received by the General Agent.

Mr. Thomas Buchanan,

Sir,—I send you a check for all the moneys received by me since I paid to J. B. Pinney, 26th January last, which I wish to be acknowledged in the Herald.

Received of Robert Patterson,	$5 00
Leonard Vale,	5 00
Joseph Wior,	5 00
John V. Hanna, $30 (uncurrent 7)	23 00
John M'Call,	5 00
John Koor of Florence,	20 00
Wm. P. Alrich for life member,	10 00
D. W. Patterson student of W. College,	7 70
David Quale,	5 00
Racoon Society,	15 25
Charles Wheeler,	1 00
Rev. John Chelson to make a life member,	10 00
Upper Buffalo, by Wotring & Co.	20 00
James Shannon,	50
	$132 45
Cash paid John Grayson for printing for Society,	9 00
	$123 45
Paid premium for draft and postage,	1 42
	122 03
Check on North America Bank,	121 77
	26

So will stand my account as Treasurer of Washington Colonization Society this 23d July, 1838.

DAVID MOORE.

The Annual Commencement of Dickinson College, Pa. took place last week. The degree of A. B. was conferred on a number of young gentlemen; and the degree of B. L. on several graduates of the Law School connected with the College. Sidney G. Fisher, Esq., of this city, delivered the address before the literary societies of the institution.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—The fifth annual commencement of the University of the city of New York, was held on Wednesday morning, 18th inst., in St. George's church, of which the Rev. Dr. Milnor is Rector, and was attended by a very numerous audience. The exercises generally gave the highest gratification—those of the young gentlemen constituting the graduating class particularly, reflected on themselves the highest credit. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on some seven or ten gentlemen, Alumni of the University.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Professor White, of New York Theological Seminary, the Rev. George Potts, of New York, and the Rev. John Liefchild of London.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on his excellency William W. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and the honourable James Tallmadge, of New York.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Rutger's College, New Brunswick. New Jersey, was held in the Reformed Dutch church of that city, on the 17th inst. The audience was unusually large, and the exercises were creditable, and appeared to give general satisfaction. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. James B. Hardenberg, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas C. Vermilye, Albany; and Rev. William Kearns, Belfast, Ireland.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HARRISBURG.

On Friday last our town was visited by the most extensive fire which has ever occurred at Harrisburg. It originated in the stable of Mr. Ossler, very near to, and in the line of the wind from the iron foundry of Mr. Graydon, on Fourth street. It is pretty generally supposed that a spark from the foundry was the cause of the fire. The weather being very hot, and every thing extremely dry, the flames soon spread to several stables, and from thence to an extensive lumber yard and several houses adjoining, all of which were consumed. Great fear was entertained lest the fire should not be stopped till it had reached the outer verge of the town, on the canal; as the wind blew briskly, and but little water could be obtained from the pumps near where the coflagration commenced. It was however checked and finally stopped by the praiseworthy exertions of our fire companies, aided by the citizens generally, both male and female, who worked nearly four hours exposed to the burning flames, and a fervid sun.

On Saturday evening a large meeting of our citizens was held, and a committee of 24 appointed to ascertain the loss sustained and to collect money and distribute among the sufferers. The estimate of the loss received by the committee amounts to about $15,000 divided among about 25 individuals, $2,000 only is covered by insurance. Several of the sufferers have declined receiving any aid, and some others are in a situation not to require it. We trust therefore, that the committee will collect enough amply to make up the loss of such as are really in need of assistance. Our citizens who are able should give liberally, and thus divide the loss which, compared with what it might have been, is but light.

Had a moderately liberal and enlightened course been pursued in regard to our "water company," instead of a "dog in the manger," policy, *one twentieth* part of the present damage would not have occurred. Harrisburg with her favourable location and her resources should have pure water in abundance conveyed though all her streets and ready to spout from every corner; and those who by their apathy, or their influence, prevent or retard it, assume a responsibility to the community in regard to their health and safety, which we had rather they should bear than ourselves. —*Keystone, July 25.*

THE CROPS.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

AUBURN, July 23.

I have never known the prospects of the agriculturists so good as at the present season. You and I have both seen fine crops in the Mohawk Valley, but never any thing like the present—wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay are alike abundant. Indeed it appears to me, looking at the meadows, that the crop of grass is so heavy, there is not room enough to cure it. When I passed the river towns on my way to Albany, the farmers were complaining of the drought, and in some places the corn had begun to roll. This is not the case west of Albany. I had a good opportunity, in Oneida, Madison and Onondaga counties, to learn the state of the crops—all abundant—all of the first quality. At Utica I met Mr. Granger from Canandaigua—he says the general theme at the west is the immense production of the earth. Wool too is abundant. We had last year a season of gloom both in city and country. When I left you, the city was certainly enjoying better times than it had done for a long period—and now every hill and and every valley are filled with the fruits of the season—for these manifestations of the goodness of a gracious Providence, let us raise a song of praise to the author of all good.

Walter Herron, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia, who died in April last, has left a legacy of one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society. Several other benevolent objects are remembered in this will. Mr. H. was a gentleman of large fortune, and a respected member of the Catholic church. The following is an extract from the will:

"I give to the Colonization Society one thousand dollars, to aid in sending free persons of colour to Liberia; and this sum I direct to be paid by my adopted daughter, out of the bank stock which I give her, and it is given in trust to her to be appropriated to that purpose; and I request her to carry my desire and wish into effect in this particular, under the advice and direction of Mr. Benjamin Pollard."

The President of the United States left Washington for Norfolk in the steamboat Columbia. From Norfolk he will proceed to Richmond, and thence to the Western Virginia Springs. He is accompanied by his Private Secretary (Major Van Buren) and another of his sons. Mr. Poinsett is also to journey with him.

LIBERIA NEEDLE WORK.

Notwithstanding all that our benevolent friends the abolitionists may say to the contrary, we believe there are actually live people to be found in Liberia. We have before us some wrought *samplers* which, we can prove, came from Liberia. They are very pretty specimens of ornamental needle work, one of which contains a drawing of the Methodist Episcopal church in Monrovia, and another of the Methodist Mission House. The other five represent birds, trees, and other figures and ornaments, and all of them are marked with letters, accurately inwrought with silk of various colors. Now, as the monkeys and giraffes of Africa do not build churches, or exercise themselves in ornamental needle work, we are constrained to believe that the representations of our amiable friends of the Liberator, and its weak disciple the Emancipator, are somewhat incorrect, and that there are people actuallyliving in Liberia! These samplers were accompanied by letters from the teacher, Mrs. Eunice Moore, formerly Eunice Sharpe, a colored female, who went out from this city some four years ago. The following are extracts.

"I beg to offer to the ladies of the Vestry street Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the little samples of the Liberian girl's work, and to ask them to send to me (at my own expense, if necessary,) some small fancy articles for each one of the children, as a reward for their close application to their studies. The children, generally, are too much given to idleness, and there is a great want of interest, which in a great degree is the fault of their *parents*—they themselves not having been trained to habits of industry, and to a love of useful knowledge. I am encouraged to hope and believe that I shall be able to effect a change in many of those committed to my care."

"There are a number of intelligent children in Monrovia, who only want cultivation to make them very interesting. You will doubtless perceive that it is my object to make them fall in love with their studies and the use of the needle: the latter is almost the only means by which a poor girl can gain a livelihood."

"May I, ladies, ask the prayers of all who wish well to the cause of suffering Africa?"

"N. B. Permit me to ask for some little new books for my small children, which I intend as a present for them at the close of the year. Those you sent me I found a great stimulant to exertion, and in the expectation of a further supply my little boys and girls are vying with each other for the intended prize."

MONROVIA, May 10. 1838.

"Dear Friends—I am happy to avail myself of another opportunity to send a few lines to you.

"I have now about fifty pupils, from the age of five to seventeen years. I send with this letter a few samples of my little girls' work. Morgiana Barbour, since the opening of my school on the Cape, has advanced from the alphabet to Parley's tales of Africa; she spells well. She wrought the piece of work with her name attached to it. What reward shall I give her?

"Eliza G. Barbour, aged 12 years, has been pursuing the study of geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and has worked a large sampler. Ellen R. Johnson, the daughter of the Rev. Elijah Johnson, a very interesting little girl, has applied herself closely to her studies. Both merit approbation. Emily Shavers, an intelligent little girl, bids fair to be a useful young woman. Patsey Matthews. the daughter of one of our preachers, is a fine child. Mary Davis, a niece of the Rev. A. D Williams, was one of the most profligate children I ever met with. She has so completely reformed, that I number her among the best of the scholars. She has wrought on a sampler a representation of the Methodist Episcopal church in Monrovia; it is a good representation. The representation of the agency house was worked by Patsey Matthews, aged nine years. Rosina Baxter, who has long been deprived of the blessing of a mother, is an excellent child, and although not over nine years of age, writes well, and understands arithmetic, grammar, and is considerably advanced in geography."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

UTICA.

Utica is improving. The public works require the labor of a large number of hands. *First* is the rail road from this place to Syracuse. I was on the line, for several miles, to-day. It is in rapid progress, and will probably be completed by the 4th of July of next year. From appearances, this work will equal any of our great roads, and I think all those great leading rail roads must produce a good revenue to those concerned—that is, if rail road stock, on any route, be productive.

The *second* is the enlargement of the Erie canal, Although I had read the act authorising this undertaking, I had forgotten that the commissioners had been at work for some months on various sections. Some portion of the work which passes through this city is completed, and here we have a canal that will float your celebrated steamboat North America, if you can prevail on Capt. Lathrop to bring her up. I have forgotten the estimate for this enlargement, but the cost will be very great. The item for bridges alone will be large, if we are to form an estimate from those now building in this place. But when we look at the vast territory west of us, and, watch the motions of our indefatigable neighbors in Pennsylvania, every New Yorker will hail with delight the jubilee that shall proclaim the completion of this great undertaking.

The *third*, and not less honorable to New York, is the new lunatic asylum, building by the state, on the farm of the late Jason Parker, about one mile from the city. The site is very beautiful, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. The commissioners are Captain Lines. General Spinner, and Captain William Clark—the latter, I believe, is the architect. After having examined most of the institutions in the United States, they determined on the plan of the one at Worcester, Massachusetts, and although the work was not commenced until after the close of the last session of the legislature, a large portion of the foundation is laid, and the front building is nearly ready for the first tier of windows. The entire length of the buildings will be five hundred and fifty feet, and the depth from forty to sixty-four feet; the centre will be four stories, with columns fifty feet high, and eight feet diameter; the others three stories—the order to be Doric. This noble edifice is to accommodate one thousand patients.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Summary.

The Boston Provident Institution for savings has now in its keeping 2,009,832 dollars and 77 cents, to the credit of 13,015 depositors.

St. Derembergador E. F. Franca, Minister from Brazil, has arrived at Washington and been presented to the President.

It is not contrary to the late law of Congress, as some persons have supposed, for individuals to pass the old notes of the Bank of the United States. The law only prohibits the officers and agents of the Bank from re-issuing them.

The following exhibits the annual expenditure of the Post Office Department, and shows the immense patronage wielded by the head of that Department:

For transportation of the mails,	$3,400,000
Compensation to postmasters,	935,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters,	31,000
Wrapping paper,	20,000
Office furniture,	6,000
Advertising,	25,000
Mail bags,	40,000
Blanks,	36,000
Mail locks, keys, and stamps,	9,000
Mail depredations and special agents,	12,000
Clerks,	140,000
Miscellaneous,	40,000
Total,	$4,694,000

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—The Harbour Master has kindly furnished us with the subjoined list of vessels which have arrived in the port of Wilmington during the year commencing July 1, 1837, and ending July 1, 1838.

5 Barques,
173 Brigs,
280 Schooners,
8 Sloops.

466 *Wilmington Advertiser.*

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.—The Army Medical Board, convened by General Orders, No. 17, assembled in this city on Monday last, and holds its meetings at the corner of G. and 14th streets.

The Board of Officers, convened by General Orders, No. 20, for the consideration of subjects relating to the Ordnance Department, also assembled in this city on Monday last, and holds its meetings in one of the rooms of the War Department.

Passed Midshipmen, appointed acting Lieutenants, July 11, 1838, to serve in the Exploring Expedition.

1. Overton Carr,
2. W. M. Walker,
3. R. E. Johnson,
4. H. J. Hartstene,
5. J. Alden, Jr.
6. Aug. L. Case,
7. George F. Emmons,
8. Oliver H. Perry,
9. J. A. Underwood,
10. John H. Dale.

APPOINTMENT.

Jared Elliott, to be Chaplain, July 13.

M'ALLISTER'S THERMOMETER.

No. 48 Chestnut Street,

	In doors, 12 o'clock.	Out-of-doors, 12 o'clock.
July 17,	83	91½
18,	85	96½
19,	86½	95½
20,	89½	97½
21,	86½	92½
23,	76	86
24,	77	89
25,	82½	92
26,	83	95
27,	83½	90½

On the 26th, at 10 o'clock, the mercury stood at 99.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.—Shipments of coal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

309 boats, carrying	16,117 tons.
2779 per last report,	153,245
3088	169,362
92 Little Schuylkill,	4735
3180	174,097

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Shipments of coal for the week ending on the 19th inst.

	Boats.	Tons.
Mauch Chunk,	144	5,256
Beaver Meadow,	52	1,585
Penn Haven,	11	568
Total Shipments.		
Mauch Chunk,	1.322	56,132
Beaver Meadow,	543	21,494
Penn Haven,	107	5,106
	1,942	81,726

A fire occurred early on Sunday morning, in one of the new and handsome dwellings on the north side of Pine street, between Seventh and Eighth, owned and occupied by Mr. B. W. Tingley, the roof and fourth story of which was destroyed. The roofs of four of the adjoining houses were more or less injured. The fire is said to have occurred from the carelessness of a black boy. A fireman was seriously injured by an axe falling on his head from the roof of one of the houses. We regret to learn that a disgraceful fight occurred between two of the Southwark companies, after the fire. Such conduct must soon lessen the character of our firemen; and as a body it is expected they will discourage similar outrages.

Another fire took place a few hours after the above, which injured the roof of a house in Harmony Place—the flames were soon extinguished. A member of the Niagara was injured by the wheels of the carriage passing over his legs.

A duel was recently fought between Messrs. Drane and Dickens, of Madison county, Mississippi, with double barrelled shot guns, which resulted in the death of both.

The large hotel at Bedford, Pa., occupied by Joseph Ottinger, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The hotel was worth ten thousand dollars. The store of Mr. Thomas B. Miller was also destroyed.

The Reading Journal states that the Powder Mill of Messrs. J. & J. Conrad, in Bern township, was blown up on Wednesday last. A man named Joseph Long was killed by the explosion.

The President of the United States arrived at Richmond on Thursday last. The Secretaries of War and Navy, and the Solicitor of the Treasury have returned to Washington.

It is rumoured that the Bond of the Bank of the United States, due in 1839, for two millions of dollars, has been sold by the Treasury Department, at par, to Charles Macalester, Esq., of this city.

VIRGINIA WHEAT MARKET.—At Richmond on Friday, there were no large transactions—current price by wagon load $1 20 a $1 25. The millers in Albemarle county are only offering $1 per bushel for wheat.

The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday says—

During the week, some few parcels of new wheat have arrived, and sold at prices varying from $1 10 to $1 20. Several crops on the river have been sold at $1 20 to $1 25. To-day a crop of 6 or 700 bushels, deliverable in store, sold for $1 25; but the tendency is downward.

SCREWING A VESSEL.—Mr. Strickland brings home with him the model of a vessel and its machinery, to be propelled by steam, with a screw instead of paddle weels. The screw is placed in the bottom of the vessel, over the keel, near the stern, and will propel the vessel at a rate of from four to eight miles an hour, as exhibited in experiments upon the Thames. It is thought that the improvement may be added to our regular packets, so as to enable them to make regular headway in calms. On canals they may be made useful to propel boats without disturbing the water and injuring the banks. The use of the screw in navigating is not new in this country, though a successful application has never been made. The principle is that of sculling.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steam ship Royal William, Captain Swainson, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst. The London dates are of the 4th inst., Liverpool to the 5th, and Paris to the 2d.

The coronation of the young Queen Victoria took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthusiasm.

Owing to the engrossing nature of the ceremony of the coronation, there has been very little business transacted in London for the preceding ten days.

Mr. John Van Buren, Governor Cass, and Colonel Thorne, were presented to the Queen at her last levee, held June 20, being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession.

A Mr. Woulfe, Catholic, has been appointed chief Baron in Ireland, succeeding the deceased Baron Joy. It is said that the place was offered to Mr. O'Connell, and also the mastership of the Rolls, but that he declined both.

There is nothing definite as to the harvest of England; but, under the most favorable circumstances, it is scarcely possible for it to be a fair average crop.

The London money market had been dull throughout several days.

United States Bank shares had run up to 25⅞*l.* divi dend off 25½*l.*

The Grand Review of the National Guards at Paris by Louis Philippe, took place on Sunday, 10th ult., without any attempt on the life of the King. The utmost precautions had been taken to prevent any accident.

The civil war in Spain still continued, but with increasing chances for the Queen. Espartero gained, on the 22d ult., an important advantage over the Carlist Chief Guergue, at Pennecerrada, which place he subsequently entered.

The King of Sardinia is said to have been visited with insanity, and the Pope's minister of war is dead.

The Hanoverian Second Chamber has decided against the King and his new constitution.

ENGLAND.

A curious and not very wise document was laid on the table of the House of Commons, June 27th, being a list of five questions supposed to have been addressed to Sir Francis Head, relating to his conduct in Canada, with his answers thereto, by way of explanation.

The questions were, in substance, why he sent all the troops out of the province—why he allowed Mackenzie to say what he chose, write what he chose, and do what he chose—whether the burning of the Caroline was not calculated to increase the excitement among the border inhabitants of the United States in favor of the rebels—why Sir Francis in his speeches and messages and despatches, uttered reflections against the people and institutions of the United States—and finally why he passed through New York on his way to England.

The answers of Sir Francis are quite as injudicious, not to say foolish, as any of his former exploits on paper, and prove him to be about as ill-fitted for the government of a British province, as for any other public station, requiring temper and discretion, as any gentleman that could conveniently be selected.

In the House of Lords, June 22d, a petition was presented from merchants of Liverpool, complaining of the blockade of Mexico by the French. Lord Melbourne said the subject had not escaped the attention of the government. It was of great importance and deserved the utmost consideration.

THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY VICTORIA THE FIRST.—The long expected morning, when a pageant was to be witnessed, which none of the present generation will perhaps ever see again, was ushered in under the most imposing appearances. The sky, as early as 5 o'clock, presented a gloomy appearance, and occasional showers seemed but the herald of more determined and continuous rain. Notwithstanding these unfavorable appearances, St. James' Park, even at that early hour, contained vast numbers of individuals, attracted to witness the imposing spectacle of the coronation procession. Before half past seven o'clock, the weather cleared up, the sun broke out, and the previous rain only added to the effect of the proceedings, by laying the dust and giving additional verdure to the foliage of the trees.

Exactly at ten minutes after ten o'clock, the head of the cavalcade emerged from the triumphal arch into Piccadilly, where an immense mass of persons had been assembled from an early hour. Their attention was first attracted by the carriages of the foreign resident ministers, which issued in tolerable quick succession, being preceded by a squadron of Life Guards. In a somewhat more slow and stately style came the carriages of the foreign ambassadors extraordinary, many of which, from the splendor of their decorations and the magnificent liveries of the attendants, excited loud admiration. Marshal Soult and his exquisite equipage were instantly recognized, and he was at once greeted with a loud burst of cheering. When all these carriages had passed, a detachment of Life Guards issued, announcing, as it were, the approach of the members of the royal family. The excitement of the crowd increased; and as their royal highnesses passed, they were received with the usual demonstrations of respect. The Duchess of Kent, whose relation towards our youthful sovereign naturally rendered her an object of peculiar interest, was loudly cheered; and her royal highness repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment.

A considerable space of time was occupied by the passage of the Queen's twelve carriages, conveying the lords and ladies in waiting, and the other members of the household. During this interval, the impatience of the multitude gradually increased, and every eye was anxiously turned towards the gateway, in the hope of descrying the well-known cream colored horses of the state carriage. At length, after the rapid passage of a brilliant military staff, and the slow parade of the Yeomen of the Guard, in their fantastic but rich costume, the state coach emerged from the archway. The band of the rifles, which had been stationed exactly opposite, instantly struck up the national anthem; and the enthusiasm of the multitude at once displayed itself in a burst of cheering which almost drowned the sound of the music. The carriage proceeded at a tolerably quick pace, her Majesty bowing most graciously from the windows. The ground was kept with strictness for about two minutes after her Majesty had passed; then the long lines, which had hitherto displayed such striking evenness and regularity, were instantly broken, and the crowd bursting at once from the bonds in which they had been with difficulty restrained, flooded the road.

At half past eleven, after going through the streets previously designated, her Majesty alighted at the Western door of the Abbey. She exhibited no symptoms of fatigue or indisposition, but gracefully acknowledged at this point, as at others, the warm cheering of the people, which continued till, by the driving away of the carriages, they knew that she had entered the Abbey.

At the western door her Majesty was received by the noblemen bearing the Regalia, and the Bishops bearing the patina, chalice, and the Bible. She then repaired to her robing chamber, and having been robed, advanced up the nave in the choir, the choristers singing, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go to the House of the Lord."

The Queen made her first appearance in the choir of the immense abbey in which she was to be crowned Queen of more than a hundred millions of people, in a very neat and simple dress. Her gown was of the purest satin, covered with a transparent dress of white blond lace, and a circle of diamonds glistened in her hair. The effect of this attire was spoiled by a huge and ponderous train of velvet and gold, which, however, as a Queen, she was compelled to wear, and which was borne by eight young ladies, daughters of peers. The ladies who performed this service, and who are called "maids of honor," were dressed all alike, in white satin, and wore small white roses in their hair.

On ascending the choir of the cathedral, on the steps leading to what is called the theatre, she was compelled to pause nearly a minute, and thus the immense audience had an opportunity of gazing on the young creature without an intervening obstacle. The papers describe her as slightly affected with the grandeur of the scene around her, and the acclamations which greeted her; but she is said to have then walked with grace and self-possession to the seat, at which she was to receive the "homage" of the nobility and titled clergy.

During the ceremony of the "homage," rather a ludicrous accident occurred: Lord Rolle had reached the tip top step of the elevated dais, or platform, on which stood the throne, before which he was to kneel and kiss the Queen's hand, when his lordships' toes slipping, pitched him right backwards, and so Lord Rolle rolled heels over head down the whole flight of steps, to the next landing place, in the sight, and to the irresistible diversion of forty or fifty thousand spectators. He did not slide down, but fairly rolled over and over, till he became seated with his back toward majesty, and his face and feet toward all the rest of the world. However, he soon recovered a perpendicular position, wheeled about, and reascended the steps with as good grace as possible, and the good natured Queen rose from her seat, extended her hand to him, and expressed a hope that his lordship was not materially injured—for which, of course, she was vastly applauded.

At half past one precisely, a discharge of 41 guns announced that the crown had been placed on the brows of Queen Victoria, and a general shout of "God save the Queen!" followed, which lasted for several minutes. The august ceremony was concluded at 35 minutes after three, which was clearly indicated to those who were outside of the Abbey, by the joyous shouts which burst forth from the assembled nobility and gentry wtthin its sacred confines.

The affair passed off with spirit and harmony, and was altogether the most splendid coronation recorded in English history. The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion, and the foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying the most gorgeous paraphernalia that money could procure. London, and indeed all England, was entirely absorbed with the festivities which the occasion called forth, and the papers are completely filled with descriptions of the event.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest accounts from Constantinople received in Paris was to the 7th June, up to which day the principal portion of the Turkish fleet remained in the Bosphorus. Several ships had left and proceeded for unknown destinations; but it was believed, with orders to rendezvous at a particular point, where it would be joined by the main body of the fleet, and thence proceed to Egypt and Syria—for it was no longer doubted that to chastise and depose Mehemet Ali, and once more to bring Egypt and Syria completely under the Ottoman yoke—(and not Tunis)—was the object of the armament.

The land forces of the Turkish empire had been similarly placed on a war footing. Efforts nearly incredible had been made to train and increase the Ottoman army, and with so much success as to bring its numbers up to 120,000 men—of whom 40,000 were regularly equipped and disciplined after the European fashion.

On his side, Mehemet Ali was not idle. He had given formal notice of his intention, in future, to withhold the tribute he had been accustomed to pay the Sultan, and knowing the consequence, had spared no exertion to meet and measure his strength with the enemy. His fleet (lessened by a fine ship of the line burned by the hand of an incendiary) had already sailed form the roads of Alexandria for the Syrian coast. Every soldier capable of bearing arms had been equally sent thither, under pretence that the insurrection of the Druses was not yet quelled. The Viceroy himself had left, or was on the point of leaving Alexandria for Upper Egypt.

It does not apper that the Sultan's treasury is ill supplied, and, indeed, it was surmised that Russian gold had found its way into it—but the financial condition of Mehemet Ali was miserable in the extreme. It would seem that he had been, amid his other occupations, reading somewhat attentively the speeches of the French Minister of Finance, and to have founded upon them some illogical speculations; for we find that calculating on "the commercial crisis in the United States" of America, and its disastrous effects upon agriculture and commerce, he had contemplated a failure of the cotton crop amongst us, and had resolved to hold over the immense quantity of that article already in his own stores, in the expectation of a vast rise in its value, and to supply his immediate wants had resorted to loans.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Webster's in Congress.

Few of us, Mr. President, are aware of what would be the amount of the general production of the country, if it could be accurately ascertained. The Legislature of Massachusetts, under the recommendation of the intelligent Chief Magistrate of that state, has caused to be prepared and published a report on the condition and products of certain branches of its industry, for the year ending in April, 1837. The returns of the authorities of each city and town were made, apparently, with much care; and the whole has been collated by the Secretary of State, and the result distinctly presented in well-arranged statistical tables. From a summary of the statements in these tables, I will take the liberty of selecting a few articles, and of adverting to them here, as instances, or specimens, of the annual product of labour and industry in that state.

And to begin with a very necessary and important article. I find that of boots and shoes, the value of the whole amount manufactured within the year exceeds fourteen millions and a half of dollars. If the amount of other articles of the same class or material, he added, viz. leather, saddles, trunks, harness, &c., the total will be not far from eighteen millions and a half of dollars.

I will read the names of some other articles, and state the amount of annual product belonging to each:

Cotton fabrics,	$17,409,000
Woollen fabrics,	10,399,000
Fisheries,	7,592,000
Books and stationary, and paper,	2,592,000
Soap and candles,	1,620,000
Nails, brads, and tacks,	2,500,000
Machinery of various kinds,	1,235,000
Agricultural implements,	645,000
Glass,	831,000
Hats,	700,000
Clothing, neckcloths, &c.	2,013,000
Wool,	539,000

These, sir, are samples. The grand total is ninety-one million seven hundred thousand dollars. From this, however, deductions are to be made for the cost of the raw material when imported, and for certain articles enumerated under different heads. But, then, the whole statement is confined to some branches of industry only; and to present an entire and comprehensive view, there should be added the gains of commerce within the year, the earnings of navigation, and almost the whole agricultural product of the state.

The result of all, if it could be collated and exhibited together, would show that the annual product of Massachusetts capital and Massachusetts industry exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. Now, sir, Massachusetts is a small state, in extent of territory. You may mark out her dimensions seven or eight times on the map of Virginia. Yet her population is seven hundred thousand souls; and the annual result of their laborious industry, economy, and labour, is as I have stated.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

POETICAL PORTRAITS.

SHAKSPEARE.

His was the wizard's spell,
The spirit to enchain;
His grasp o'er nature fell,
Creation owned his reign.

MILTON.

His spirit was the home
Of aspirations high;
A temple, whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

BYRON.

Black clouds his forehead bound,
And at his feet were flowers;
Mirth, madness, magic found
In him their keenest powers.

SCOTT.

He sings, and lo! romance
Starts from its mouldering urn,
While chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

SPENCER.

Within the enchanting womb
Of his vast genius lie
Bright streams and groves whose gloom
Is lit by Una's eye.

WORDSWORTH.

He hung his harp upon
Philosophy's pure shrine;
And, placed by Nature's throne,
Composed each placid line.

WILSON.

His strains like holy hymns
Upon the ear doth float,
Or voice of cherubim
In mountain vales remote.

GRAY.

Soaring on pinions proud,
The lightnings of his eye,
Scar the black thunder cloud—
He passes swiftly by.

BURNS.

He seized his country's lyre
With ardent grasp and strong—
And made his soul of fire
Dissolve itself in song.

COLERIDGE.

Magician, whose dread spell,
Working in pale moonlight,
From superstition's cell
Invokes each satellite.

COWPER.

Religious light is shed
Upon his soul's dark shrine—
And vice veils o'er her head
At his denouncing line.

YOUNG.

Involved in pall of gloom,
He haunts, with footsteps dread,
The murderer's midnight tomb,
And calls upon the dead.

GRAHAM.

O! when we hear the bell
Of "Sabbath" chiming free,
It strikes us like a knell,
And makes us think of thee.

W. Z. BOWLES.

From nature's flowery throne
His spirit took its flight,
And moved serenely on
In soft, sad, tender light.

SHELLY.

A solitary rock,
In a far distant sea,
Rent by the thunder's shock,
An emblem stands of thee!

J. MONTGOMERY.

Upon thy touching strain,
Religion's spirit fair,
Falls down like drops of rain,
And blends divinely there.

HOGG.

Clothed in the rainbow's beam,
'Mid strath and pastoral glen,
He sees the faries gleam
Far from the haunts of men.

Education.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to examine the condition of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania.

The committee appointed to visit the Eastern Penitentiary, &c. having been instructed also to examine the condition and management of the Public Schools of the first school district of Pennsylvania, and report thereon—

REPORT—That, during the recess of the Legislature, they proceeded to Philadelphia to discharge the various duties with which they were charged, under different resolutions of the House. The public schools, it was found, had been adjourned over the Christmas holidays, and would not re-assemble till Tuesday, the 2d day of January. Although the committee were desirous of returning to Harrisburg, against the time to which the Legislature had adjourned, they however determined to remain until the 2d of January, that they might, as far as practicable, discharge the duties imposed by the resolution. Having, however, but part of one day to devote to the examinations, it was of course, from the extended field of inquiry, but partial, and limited in its character. Partial, however, as the examination of the committee of necessity was, it was eminently calculated to impress them with the importance of the system in the first school district, and the efficient manner in which the public schools are there conducted. Whatever doubts may exist in the minds of many, as to the practical advantages of the common school system, in sparsely populated portions of the state, an examination of the common schools in Philadelphia must satisfy the most sceptical of the great practical utility of the system in cities, towns, and densely populated portions of the commonwealth. Although, for want of time, the examination of the committee was confined to but few schools, yet it is believed those visited may be considered fair samples of all in the district.

The first school district of Pennsylvania was organized by the act of the 3d March, 1818, and its various supplements, and embraces the city and county of Philadelphia. As at present organized, it is divided into ten sections, each of which is managed by its own Board of Directors. Besides these, there is a General Board of Controllers, formed of one member of the Board of Directors of the several sections. To this Board belongs the duty of a general supervision of all the schools within the district, and the management of all its fiscal concerns. The schools which the committee had the pleasure of visiting, were the South-Eastern, Locust Street, and North-Western, in the city, and the Moyamensing school, situate in that district. At the time of the visit to these schools, the number of pupils present were as follows:

South-Eastern,	180 boys,	197 girls,	200 infants.
Locust Street,	220 "	160 "	111 "
North-Western,	190 "	214 "	204 "
Moyamensing,	250 "	200 "	210 "

The children were examined by the teachers, and different members of the committee, upon the different branches taught in the schools. The result was very satisfactory—much pains had evidently been taken by the different teachers, to cause the pupils to comprehend and fully understand the principles of the different branches taught. This was particularly shown in their examination in arithmetical science. Indeed, the clear and correct knowledge which many of the pupils had acquired, of many of the branches taught in these schools, would be highly creditable to many of riper years.

In English grammar, geography, and the use of globes, the proficiency of the scholars was such as to reflect great credit upon the teachers. The committee observed with satisfaction, that every thing was conducted in the greatest order, and with the strictest adherence to established method and discipline. The appropriate duties of every class appeared to be clearly comprehended and observed. The proper influence of the teachers over the pupils, which is so essential, appeared to be founded, as it should be, in a high degree of respect on the part of the latter for the former, won by kindness and gentleness towards the pupil. This was strikingly exemplified in the female schools.

The buildings, seventeen in number, which have been specially erected for the accommodation of the schools, so far as they were seen, are admirably adapted to the purpose. They are constructed of brick, in a plain, but very substantial manner, and are about sixty feet in length, by forty in breadth, three stories high, affording accommodations for about seven hundred pupils each. Besides the schools taught in the buildings specially erected for that purpose, the Controllers have, within the last year, established in different parts of the city and incorporated districts, sixty primary schools, each conducted by a single female teacher.

These schools are designed for the younger children, and those commencing the alphabet. For the accommodation of these schools, rooms have been rented by the Controllers.

The number of children here taught, approach to near six thousand, at this time, and the Controllers are anxiously resorting to every means to increase the number to every practicable extent. This class of public schools are mostly located in the outer portions of the city and incorporated districts, and are designed to embrace the children of that portion of the population of every large city that attach little importance to the blessings of education; but who would send their offspring to school, when the same is at their doors. The benevolent policy of this measure is too obvious to require comment.

Thousands of children, who would otherwise remain in abject ignorance, and become the victims of vice and profligacy, are thus rescued from certain ruin. Many children that would otherwise swell the calender of crime, are here taught the ways of virtue.

The whole number of children taught, during the past year, as appears by the schedule marked A, hereto annexed, was seventeen thousand, at an average expense of $4 75 for each scholar, including books, stationary, fuel, &c.; or $1 18¾ per quarter. This must be deemed by all, as strongly recommendatory of the system in a primary view, as it amounts to about one-half of the expense of schools on the old plan.

The great leading object of this system is to secure, on common terms, the rudiments of education to all children in the state, and at the least expense. As regards the first school district, it would be unjust of the committee, were they to withhold the expression of their deliberate opinion, that this great object has been thus fully realized; and it is hoped that the great success of the system there may remove, to some extent, the prejudice and opposition it has encountered in other portions of the commonwealth.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Sec's.	School-houses.	Boys.	Girls.	Inf'ts.	Tot.
1	North-Western,	272	267	255	794
"	South-Eastern,	227	225	247	799
"	Locust Street,	291	200		491
"	Lombard St., (col'd)	190	251		441
"	Model School,	182	196	257	635
"	Schuylkill School,	120	137		257
2	Third Street,	233	169		402
"	New Market Street,	220	197		417
"	Colored School,				139
3	Catharine Street,	286	299		585
"	Reed Street,	222	222		444
"	Carpenter Street,	162			182
4	Buttonwood Street,	286	294		580
"	Fairmount,	100	95		195
"	Francisville,	86	73		159
9	Moyamensing,	300	250	248	798
10	Water Street,	264	244	381	889
"	Palmer Street,	251	196		447
Sixty primary schools, averaging each 90 scholars,					5400
Outer sections, estimated at					2946
		3,712	3,315	1.388	17.000

Average expense, including tuition, books, stationary, fuel, &c. for each child, $4 75 per annum; or $1 18¾ per quarter.

AGRICULTURAL.

HEMP AND FLAX.

One of the members of the American Institute, desirous of engaging in the cultivation of hemp and flax, had sought information on the subject in vain. Russia, it is well know, is the head quarters of the world for producing these articles.

It is deemed advisable to endeavour to obtain information from that country. Our worthy President, ever ready to lend his aid in whatever may advance the welfare of his country, forwarded the following questions to Mr. Clay, late Chargé at the Court of St. Petersburgh. Through his polite attention the subjoined answers were obtained. As they are derived through a very respectable channel, and from a source capable of affording the best experimental knowledge, we have a confidence that they will be appreciated by our readers.

The Cultivation of Flax and Hemp in Russia.

1. Climate, temperature, and soil?
2. Quantity of seed, culture, and time of growth?
3. Mode of taking from the ground, if pulled or cut?
4. Manner of rotting, breaking, and dressing?
5. Quantity of cleaned hemp or flax per acre?
6. Cost for labour, rent of land, per ton?
7. The mean temperature of climate where most extensively grown?
8. What crops precede and succeed the culture of hemp and flax, and if they are grown successively on the same lands, and generally such details as may enable the American cultivator to understand the whole subject? January 9, 1837. TIMOTHY DEWEY.

To Gen. James Tallmadge.

Replies to Queries concerning the Cultivation of Hemp and Flax in Russia. June, 1837.

1. Between 50 and 60° N. lat. 45 and 60 E. lon. — Long winter, dry, steady cold. Soil rich, well man. — Hemp.
   55 and 60 N. lat. 45 and 55 E. lon. — Do. do. do. — Flax.
2. About 17 bushels to a declatine, (2400 square fathoms, English, about two and seven tenths English acres.) Sown in June, ripens in September. — Hemp.
   11 1-4 Do. do. beginning of June, before hemp. — Flax.

Time of growth of either does not exceed four months.

Quantity of hemp seed grown, 400, a 700,000 quarters.

Quantity of flax seed grown, 400 a 500,000 quarters.

3. Both pulled
4. Rotted by sinking it in water—in ponds, lakes, or holes dug for the purpose. It remains in the water from one to three weeks, according to the state of the weather; if warm, less time is required; if cold, more or longer time. Great care must be taken by frequently examining, while steeping, that it does not lay too long, and by that means injure the *fibre*, in rotting the wood or the stalk. They sometimes rot it in running streams, when there are such near, and it gives the hemp and flax a whiter and cleaner appearance, but is considered to injure the strength of the fibre a little, especially if the stream be rather rapid. When dried, it is bruised in a hollow piece of wood, or trough, to separate the fibre from the wood. I cannot explain the exact process, but all the implements are of wood, in order to preserve the fibre from being cut or torn.
5. This depends so much on the season and the state of the weather, at the time of rotting, that it varies.
   From half a ton to one and a half tons of hemp per deciatine of 2,400 sq. faths.
   And from 3 cwt. to half a ton of flax per deciatine of 2,400 sq. faths.
6. From twenty-five to forty shillings per ton to clean the raw material, and put it in the usual marketable state. No rent is paid for the land; but a certain extent of land is appropriated to each village or community in common.
7. The hemp is grown principally in the governments of Koorsk, Kalooga, Toola, Orel, Chernigoff and Smolensk.
   Flax is grown principally in the governments of Novgorod, Pskoff and Lithuania.
   The temperature of which is *cold;* that is, the *mean* temperature, though the short summers, is *very hot.*
8. With hemp—dont change the crop, but manure well every other year or so.
   With flax—the ground left fallow for one year in three, or sometimes vary the crop by sowing oats or barley.

In hot or dry seasons, the hemp or flax is short and less productive; but in damp and temperate seasons, it attains the greatest perfecttion.—*Journal of American Institute.*

THE PLOUGH.

So important is this instrument, that it is often used to convey the whole idea of agriculture. All the human race are interested in having it brought to the highest perfection. The plan of applying the stimulus of public exhibition and premium, as proposed by the American Institute, on the 1st of August at Hoboken is well calculated to produce the desired effect. "Strength of construction, durability, liability to get out of order, adaptation of parts so as to admit of repairs readily, capability to accomplish various kinds of work, breadth and depth of furrow—are all to be subjects of consideration at the proposed trial."

There are, no doubt, some cultivators of the soil whose prejudices will induce them to ask what good it will do. One plough will do well in one soil and another in a different soil. Let those who use this instrument *come together* and talk the matter over, tell their experience, and compare their ideas. We think that every farmer who attends and hears what is said, and observes all that is done, will go home with his mind enlarged. Because he may have in his life been imposed upon by a catch-penny agricultural book, for which he paid his money and which was good for nothing, shall all book knowledge be derided?

We say that the watchword for every American should be "Get knowledge"—particularly knowledge that pertains to his vocation. Read, converse, observe and make experiments—that is, devote some time for this purpose. Farmers are too much disposed to close the avenues to knowledge.

There are portions of Europe of no small extent where the spade is used altogether instead of the plough.

If one should propose to relieve them by the introduction of the plough, they would stare at him as an innovator, and would find abundaut reasons, such as their narrow conceptions would afford, in favour of continuing the use of the spade. A writer of first rate authority in England, in a recent publication, says that in the southern, middle and western parts of that country, the plough is so inferior that the substitution of improved ones would enable the farmers to dispense with one third of the horses they now use. One third more horses are supported and employed than are wanted in a country where, not unfrequently, human beings die by starvation. These are, probably, of that class who deprecate book farming.

We city folks don't reflect that all our institutions and our liberties are in the hands of the farmers. Two-thirds of all the votes given at the polls are given by them. We do not want the city folks to mix with farmers only to get up this or that candidate for office, bnt all parties must wish that when they hold so large a share of political power, they should be well informed of our situation. Again, if some of our merchants, lawyers, or doctors, should fall in love with agriculture, and leave the city and grow grain, we do not think it would injure city or country. Our children would at all events be better conditioned than by remaining here and becoming merchants, if such perilous times are to follow as we have seen.

Governor Hill states, in his address to the Merimac county Society, in New Hampshire, that of the first farm settlers in that state, six out of ten began the world with nothing—yet scarcely one in ten of these has not succeeded in making a good living, and in the end, a handsome estate. Now not one in ten even of our merchants, who start with more or less capital, dies rich; and because one in twenty, thirty, fifty or one hundred, becomes immensely rich, thousands rush into trade.

Trade overdone is replete with trouble and misery. The farmer is a king, compared with a dependent merchant, whose reliance is on bank favors. Those who have endured their sleepless nights the last year, pondering on their bill books, and ways and means for the morrow, may sympathize with a poet who has sometimes written for the Boston Courier.

My soul is in sorrow—my eyes are in tears;
I am fifty—I would I were still in my teens.
I have out-lived my spring and for thirty-two years
Have followed worse fortunes than planting string beans.
Would I were with you to follow the plough,
To be dobbin and draw it my preference leans;
Could I stand every night by the fragrant haymow,
And work in the morning among the string beans.

TRIPTOLIMUS YELLOWLEY.
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BEET SUGAR.

We invite the special attention of our agricultural friends to the following articles from the Northampton Courier, relative to the manufacture of Sugar from Beets. If they do not enrich themselves by the disclosures there given, they certainly cannot lose much by trying so simple an experiment:

"The German improvement over the French method of making Beet Sugar, a patent affair in Europe, consists simply in drying the beets, which are then reduced to a powder by grinding, and changed into a decoction by adding water. The experiment has been thoroughly tried by Mr. Zachariah Wilder of this town, which resulted in complete success. Mr. W. by this process, which, we understand, is as simple as that of making a cup of tea from aromatic herbs, has succeeded in extracting ten per cent. of sugar from the crude beet; and he is confident that at least twelve per cent. can be obtained at another experiment. For his efforts in prosecuting his experiment to signal success, Mr. Wilder deserves the unqualified thanks of the agricultural world. The result of his labours will give an impetus to the culture of beets in Hampshire county, which cannot fail to be productive of lasting good.

But to the process again. The powder of the dried beet was found to yield its saccharine immediately, as the decoction was found to be as sweet as boiled maple syrup, the moment the water was added to the powder, The means used for the clarification of the decoction were simple, animal charcoal and lime being the only agents employed. This eminently successful experiment proves the fact that the immensely important article of sugar can be manufactured by every intelligent farmer's household, as easily as bread, pies, or cakes can be made and baked. A rich garden spot of a quarter of an acre, can produce beets enough to make a thousand pounds of sugar—no heavy capital or incorporated company is required to carry on the business. Every individual can make a pound of Indian meal.—This important fact has just been proved. Now let us look at the amount of sugar brought into Northampton the last year. Why, it amounted to 107,000 pounds, which, together with the molasses consumed, would cost over ten thousand dollars. This is no inconsiderble sum to be expended by our citizens annually. A dozen resolute farmers, by their influence and labors combined, can create that sum from their lands this summer, in the culture of the beet—at least, we think so."

THE SILK CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

The Frederick Herald speaks in terms of high eulogium of the enterprise of Messrs. Jenks and Ramsburg of that place, who have a flourishing orchard of Italian (M. Alba) Mulberry trees, and 100,000 worms. This year they calculate on making 30 or 40 lbs. of silk, the next year about 500 lbs. On the Eastern Shore, Md. much is doing with the Morus Multicaulis.

Without any disposition for boasting, we can inform our Maryland friends, that one of the citizens of this Borough, (A. M. Jerome,) has one million of silk worms feeding, and about one hundred thousand of the Chinese Mulberry trees, (Morus Multicaulis,) in a fine thrifty condition; besides several other citizens in this vicinity, who are turning their attention to the silk business.

We called a few days since to see Mr. Jerome's numerous family, and found them partaking of their evening repast, with an appetite not to be sneezed at in this piping hot weather.—*Princeton Whig.*

The King of Sardinia has commemorated the day on which his eldest son, the Duke of Savoy, attained his majority, by establishing a National Agricultural Society, and granting to it a large and fertile portion of the Royal domains in Piedmont, to be employed as experimental farms. This district is created a commune, or township of itself, is to bear the name of the Prince Royal—Victor Emmanuel, and is to be entirely exempt from all taxes for a certain number of years. Major Carbonari, formerly a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, who has executed several important works, is appointed the the first director of this noble institution.

RECORDS OF LONGEVITY.

No less than thirteen of the fifty-six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz;

Charles Carrol, of Maryland,	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, do	81
Robert Treat Paine, do	83
Benjamin Franklin, do	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,	81
William Floyd, of Long Island,	87
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania,	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	85
George Wythe, do.	89
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	90
Total,	1120

Being an average of 85 years and 2 months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time honored thirteen" over fourscore, is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

The venerable EZRA BUTLER, of Vermont, died at Waterbury, on Thursday last, in the 77th year of his age. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a long time in public life, as a Representative in the Legislature and in Congress, and as Governor of the State.

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—An English paper says that there are now living in the parish of Ruislip, Middlesex, a man and his wife, by the name of Dallemore, whose united ages amount to 204 years. The man's age is 103 years, and his wife's 101 years.

At Joppa, near Edingburg, on the 11th May, in the 110th year of his age, died John Wright, serjeant. He commenced his career in the 21st Fusileers, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Hamilton; served in the American war of independence under Gen. Burgoyne and Earl Cornwallis. He witnessed the death of Gen. Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and had a perfect remembrance of the personal figure of Prince Charles Edward, at Holyrood Place. He has left a son, a Roman Catholic priest at Montreal, far advanced in life; he himself was a native of High Calton, Edinburgh.

On Wednesday, Sarah Boswell, the Queen Dowager of the Gipsies, died in the infirmary of the Basford union workhouse aged nearly 94. She was married to the celebrated Boswell, King of the Gipsies, 72 years since, and although living out in the open air for her whole life, during all the vicissitudes of this uncertain climate, had preserved an uninterrupted state of health until shortly before her death.

We have to record the death of a man named John O'Connell, in this town, in his one hundred and sixth year. He was a native of Killarney, and for the greater part of his life had been a gardener.

[*Manchester Guardian.*

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

DR. SHERWOOD'S DISCOVERY.

We are indebted to a friend at Washington for a copy of Mr. Tallmadge's report—(committee on naval affairs)—upon the memorial of Henry Hall Sherwood, of this city, claiming to have discovered a means of ascertaining the longitude, &c., and praying the aid of Congress. The report itself is very short, and merely serves as introduction to various documents, in which the discoveries of Dr. Sherwood are set forth. These discoveries are certainly of the highest importance, and if we could spare the room we would gladly quote the long letter of Dr. Dwight, in which they are set forth; but under existing circumstances we must content ourselves with such extracts as will suffice to give our readers a correct idea of the great results which Dr. Sherwood claims to have effected.

Having succeeded, after many years of experiment, in magnetizing a continuous iron ring, and a circular iron plate—heretofore deemed impossible—Dr. Sherwood, by their means, was enabled to ascertain the true magnetic pole, magnetic axis, and magnetic equator—as set forth in the following quotation.

"This conclusion led to the most important results. He was hence led to see that the magnetic poles of the earth were 23° 28′ from its poles, and of course in the polar circles; that the magnetic and polar axes crossed each other at the same angle of 23° 28′; and that the magnetic and terrestrial meridians of every place crossed each other at the angles dependant on the angles of the two axes.

"It had been believed by various philosophers, that the magnetic poles have a revolution round the poles of the earth. Dr. Sherwood ascertained, from observations made at London and Paris more than a century and a half ago, that the line or circle of *no variation* was, in two given years, not distant from each other, over those cities. He found also numerous records of its being over other places in its progress westward, at certain other given periods. He also ascertained its exact present position, in various places on the western continent. By a careful comparision of these various results, he ascertained, 1st. That the circle of *no variation*, and of course the magnetic poles, had a regular western progress; and 2dly. That they revolved in a period of 666 years, and of course had an annual motion of 360°

$$\frac{}{666} = 33' 26''.$$

Having ascertained the line of *no variation*, and its exact rate of progress, he was of course enabled, after obtaining its true position on any given day and at any one given place, to trace its progress round the earth, and to determine its exact longitude in any latitude. What followed is thus stated in Dr. Dwight's letter:

"These principles and positions remained to be tested by mathematical demonstration; a task, obviously, of great difficulty. To accomplish it, it was necessary to construct a series of trigonometrical tables, depending on the great principle that the magnetic poles and the circle of no variation have these exact positions, and founded on the angles which the circle of no variation and all the other magnetic meridians make with the geographical meridians in every place on the globe, as well as on those which the magnetic equator makes with the terrestrial equator, and with the geographical meridians. Nor was this all. As all these angles, except that between the two equators, owing to the revolution of the magnetic poles, and to the consequent revolution of the magnetic meridians, are continually changing, it was also necessary to form another series of tables, by which an exact allowance might be made for these changes, in determining the exact position of the various places on the surface of the earth. To do all this, and so to do it that the results should always be attended with mathematical certainty, required very high powers of comprehension, analysis, and construction. To this task Dr. Sherwood applied himself, and formed the requisite tables on these principles. To render these principles of universal practical utility, Dr. Sherwood devised and constructed an instrument which he denominates 'THE GEOMETER.'"

The powers of this instrument are described as follows:

"With the correct dip given him, observed at a given time, he works out either or all of the following results: The variation of the needle, the distance of the circle of no variation from the place, and its angle with the meridian, the latitude, and the longitude. With the variation given him, in the same manner, he determines the dip and the other results.

"With either the dip or variation correctly given, he also determines whether the observed dip or variation, and the observed latitude and longitude, are correctly observed, and *vice versa.* He must know, however, if the dip be given, whether the place of observation is east or west of the circle of no variation, and, if the variation be given, whether it is north or south of the magnetic equator, and near the arctic or antarctic semi-circle of no variation, points which would always and of course be known, in the practical use of the geometer. He must also know the time of the observation. By means of one observation of the dip, at any place north of the magnetic equator, the times of the observations being given, he determines not only what is the variation at the present time, in any degree, minute, and second on the globe, but what it was at any past period, and what it will be at any future period. He needs but one of these observations for places north of the magnetic equator, and the other for places south of it."

A great number of instances are given in which all these problems were worked out by Dr. Sherwood with his geometer. We conclude our extracts with a passage relating to the particular circumstances of the ingenious discoverer, and the claim he has upon the favorable consideration of Congress.

"Permit me to add, that if Dr. Sherwood does not receive aid from the action of Congress, the publication of the work just mentioned must be suspended. Owing to a misfortune, to which I can only allude, but which, from a regard to delicacy, I cannot here explain, the pages already printed, *though stereotyped,* must be re-written, and the expense thus far incurred must be lost. The action of Congress, also, will be of comparatively little avail to Dr. Sherwood, unless it is *immediate.* If deferred to the next session, he cannot go to Europe; and the consequence will be, that his whole secret will be jeoparded. This very letter, and it cannot now be withheld from publication, will, not unlikely, enable some ingenious man in Europe to discover it. If enabled to embark immediately, he can secure to himself any reward to which such a discovery is entitled; but it should be distinctly remembered, that the reward is offered to the individual who communicates the mode of determining the longitude. I ought to add, that an attempt has already been made, by an Englishman, to ferret out the secret of the discovery, and to possess himself of the TABLES; and that he has actually sent out, by his own confession, all that he could possess himself of, to a man of science in London, in order that he might discover the theory and construct the tables, with the obvious design of anticipating Dr. Sherwood."

The practicability of working iron from the raw material with anthracite coal, has long been considered a desideratum, especially for Pennsylvania, a country abounding, above all others, in the articles of iron ore and anthracite coal. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Isaac C. Bryant, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, has successfully effected this object at Manayunk. The gentlemen concerned with him, viz Messrs. Farr, Kunzi, Smith and Birgfeld, are, we understand, perfectly satisfied with the success of the experiments which have been made. Iron of a superior quality has been produced with a very small consumption of fuel. Mr. Bryant is of opinion that it will not require more than one pound of coal to make one pound of pig iron, being less than one half the quantity of coke, from the bituminous coal, which has been usually employed for the same purpose. Mr. Bryant formed his plan, and mentioned it, before any account was published of the experiments made by Mr. Crane in Wales.

As the National Government is about establishing a National Foundery for casting cannon, cannon balls, &c. this discovery may have an important bearing on the situation of a site for its location. Richmond, Virginia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have been spoken of. As the anthracite coal is far superior to the bituminous, it may be anticipated that the location will be in this state. Harrisburg, Reading, Easton, or Philadelphia, would be a suitable place.—*American Daily Adverstiser.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The following is an extract of a letter from South Easton, dated February 28, 1838, to a gentleman in Mauch Chunk:

"Agreeably to request, I send you what information I have been enabled to obtain respecting our friend Van Buren's furnace. He still continues to run regularly with anthracite coal, without a pound of charcoal. The quantity per day averages 1½ tons. He uses 1½ tons of anthracite to the ton of pig. The iron is said to be of the very best quality. The Furnace has been in operation 11 days. He uses about one third rock ore from New Jersey, and two thirds of what he terms "Brotzman's ore," which he gets in the neighbourhood of Easton."—*Courier.*

A WIND CARRIAGE IN INDIA.—The most curious item of intelligence from Madras is the employment, on the Red Hill Railway, of a wind carriage, which it seems travels at the rate of from nine to twelve miles an hour.